





## News Analysis

Viable Political Settlement  
On Cyprus Remains Distant

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, July 31 (NYT).—The first round of Cyprus talks in Geneva has dealt this week with comparatively simple matters: the conditions for a cease-fire, the size of the buffer zones, the short-range status of Turkish troops.

The difficulties encountered during these negotiations already give some sense of the size of the task still ahead—finding a long-range formula for the political future of the island.

Much has changed in Cyprus in the last two weeks, since Archbishop Makarios was overthrown by the Greek-led National Guard and Turkey invaded the island. But the core of the problem remains essentially the same.

The island nation is 90 per cent ethnic Greek, and 10 per cent ethnic Turkish. In simple terms, the question is this: How will

power be shared by the two communities? How will the rights of a minority be guaranteed in a situation where neither group trusts the other?

At the moment, the Turks are not waiting for an answer from the world of international diplomacy. They are moving, every day, to establish a quasi-independent, self-sufficient area in Cyprus, and will worry about negotiations later.

The agreement signed in Geneva last night would seem to bolster this bold Turkish initiative. The cease-fire line will include territory captured by the Turks in recent days, and will not force a rollback to the original lines of a week ago, as requested by Greece.

Greece had also hoped for a firm commitment from Turkey for the withdrawal of its troops. But the timing and circumstances of any withdrawal have been left vague, giving the Turks room to strengthen their hold on their newly occupied territory.

According to democratic theory, the rights of a minority are guaranteed by the rules of law, and by the tacit assumption that the majority will not oppress its opponents. But in a place like Cyprus—or Northern Ireland, or Bangladesh—the divisions are so severe that the theory tends to break down. As Raul Denktash, the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, put it recently:

"If you lose an election in England, you shake hands. Here, if you beat a man, he becomes your mortal enemy. Maybe it's the spirit of vendetta, something in the temperament which makes you fight for everything, in spite of the laws and the rules."

The problem of sharing power was thoroughly debated before Cyprus became independent in 1960. An elaborate constitution was drafted, providing for a Greek president and a Turkish vice-president, as well as separate communal chambers to handle such local affairs as education and religion.

But the constitution never worked very well. President Makarios and the Greek Cypriots felt that the Turkish Cypriots were obstructive. The Turks felt the Greeks were dictatorial. The charter finally collapsed during the fighting that plagued the island in 1964, and after that, both groups established basically separate administrations.

Talks aimed at reviving a unified Cyprus were started under UN auspices in 1967. They made some progress but always became stuck on one central point: The Turks insisted they could never feel "secure" unless Cyprus became a "federation" and they had virtual autonomy in internal affairs. They were willing to leave foreign affairs to a weak central government.

The Greeks, as the majority, felt that those demands were unreasonable, and refused to consider such an arrangement. They said that "federation" was impossible on Cyprus because the two ethnic groups were hopelessly intermingled throughout the island. Separate administrations would be terribly wasteful and confusing, they insisted.

That is now changed. As they planned, Turkish troops seized a wedge-shaped sector of northern Cyprus that includes the port of Kyrenia, and a secure corridor to the Turkish district of Nicosia. They also tried to capture the airport but never quite made it.

There is little doubt that the Turkish Cypriots plan to occupy this sector. Already many Greek Cypriots have fled, and the Turks are beginning to assert local authority.

Mr. Denktash, speaking of Turkish Cypriot policy, said: "The Greek side has to abandon its attitude that Cyprus is theirs, that they can dictate and the others have to agree. Cyprus has to remain independent, and the Turks have to have their own separate geographical areas for their own security."



Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit (right) and Defense Minister Hasan Isik during press conference in Ankara.

Greek Cypriots Assail Pact  
But Turkish Premier Hails It

From Wire Dispatches

NICOSIA, July 31.—Greek Cypriots were dismayed today by the three-nation troop-disengagement agreement signed in Geneva yesterday, while in Athens Foreign Minister George Pavlos denied that the agreement amounted to a "sellout" of Greek Cypriots.

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit, speaking in Ankara, was more enthusiastic.

Mr. Ecevit said Turkey had achieved a great "political and military success" in the Cyprus crisis. He cautioned, however, that Geneva conference postponement to the next stage of the talks of a decision on a buffer zone on the island could lead to future trouble.

Turkey recommended that a 7-mile buffer zone be established between Turkish and Greek Cypriot forces. The Greeks wanted a narrow strip.

Mr. Ecevit also said Turkey and Greece must either return to friendly relations or cease their alliance within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"We cannot be allies and yet arm against each other," he said. "The Geneva Peace Conference has officially confirmed Turkey's military intervention rights as a guarantor country on Cyprus," he said. "It also confirmed Turkey's right to keep troops on the island and to continue to reinforce them."

He indicated he was pleased with the results of the pact signed yesterday by the Greek, Turkish and British foreign ministers—guarantors of the 1960 Cyprus independence treaty.

Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides, the leader of the Greek Cypriots, lodged an official complaint with the United Nations charging Turkey with continuing to expand the territory under its control. But he had no comment on the agreement.

House Unit Approves  
Ban on Turkey Loans

WASHINGTON, July 31 (Reuters).—The House Banking Committee today voted to bar all loans by the U.S. Export-Import bank to Turkey until it agreed to stop growing opium poppies, used to make heroin.

The action was part of a 19-to-17 vote approving an amendment to a bill extending the legal existence of the bank.

Turkey, which two years ago had agreed to stop growing the poppies, announced early in July that it would allow cultivation to be resumed.

President Makarios said yesterday that he was pleased that the Geneva agreement would "put an end to the terrible loss of human life and suffering."

"I cannot say, however, that I am satisfied with the whole content of the agreement," he added. "In its most important part, which is the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus, the agreement is very vague."

Greek Cypriots strongly criticized the pact because they claim that it allows the Turks to keep all the territory taken since they invaded, while it forces the Greek Cypriot National Guard to give up Turkish Cypriot enclaves and villages captured during the fighting.

Mr. Clerides' silence on the accord contrasted with remarks by Greek Cypriots on the street, who were loud in expressing their displeasure.

"This is a sellout if ever there was one," said a Greek Cypriot in Nicosia.

A middle-aged Greek Cypriot housewife, whose son was wounded in fighting, asked: "Is this why so many young men died, all for nothing?"

The accord was greeted enthusiastically by the island's Turkish Cypriots.

"We have peace at last," shouted Raul Denktash, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community.

"This will teach the Greeks they cannot push us around," declared a Turkish Cypriot soldier.

Meanwhile, Greek Foreign Minister Pavlos, who arrived at Athens airport from Geneva, was asked if he thought the agreement's terms concerning Turkish troops on the island sold Greek Cypriots short. Mr. Pavlos replied: "This is not true."

Under the pact, Turkey is more or less allowed an iron-clad military presence on Cyprus. The terms provide for a phasing out of Turkey's 20,000 invasion troops from Cyprus but do not stipulate total withdrawal.

Mr. Pavlos said UN Security Council Resolution 333 already provided for immediate withdrawal of armed forces in Cyprus. Mr. Pavlos said Greece wanted Cyprus to be an independent sovereign state. He said his government would not allow partition of the island nor its unification with Greece.

As far as Greece was concerned, he said, Archbishop Makarios was the island's legitimate President. "But I cannot tell you when he will return," he said. "It is up to him."

'Frustrated Inventor' Arrested  
After Threat at Elysée Palace

PARIS, July 31 (Reuters).—A frustrated inventor today threatened to blow up a truck which he said was packed with explosives outside the Elysée presidential palace.

After 30 minutes of tense bargaining with security officials, he agreed to drive away and was later arrested. Police said that they found no explosives in his truck.

The man, named as Deszo Fonagy, drew up at the front entrance of the palace driving a blue truck which he vowed to blow up unless Environment Minister André Jarrot studied an anti-pollution device he had invented to reduce car fumes.

He told nervous security guards who surrounded his truck: "I have presented demands to the minister in charge of environment. If they are not met, this truck loaded with explosives and 500 liters of gasoline will explode and the whole area with it."

Mr. Fonagy, aged about 50, distributed pamphlets describing the anti-pollution device and told newsmen at the scene: "I have been in torment for two years trying to get the authorities interested in my invention."

His pamphlet claimed: "The Fonagy Turbo replaces the conventional carburetor. It considerably reduces the level of pollution caused by gasoline fumes."

Speaking with a foreign accent, the inventor said, "I am staying here. For two years I have been driving without pollution thanks to my system."

An Elysée security official then approached the truck and told Mr. Fonagy: "We will do you no harm. We will even give you safe conduct if you leave your car safe conduct if you leave your car."

Mr. Fonagy agreed, drove off, but was later picked up by police.

Guyana Accuses  
Ex-Premier Jagan  
Of Stocking Arms

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, July 31 (NYT).—Former Premier Cheddi Jagan, 56, leader of the pro-Moscow People's Progressive party, has been charged under the National Security Act of illegal possession of arms and ammunition. Maximum penalty for the offense is life imprisonment.

He was charged yesterday after raids on his home and party headquarters. Mr. Jagan's trial was set for Aug. 9. He pleaded not guilty in court today.

Heavily armed riot police cordoned off a section of city center around Freedom House, People's Progressive party headquarters, as the small three-story wooden building was searched by security officers.

The raid was the biggest on the party headquarters since this country became independent in May, 1966. Mr. Jagan and his wife Janet, the party's international affairs secretary, and another party officer were present during the raid.

The raid apparently was connected with the slaying of a policeman two weeks ago 90 miles east of Georgetown.

Weapons Smuggling  
Is Denied by Vesco

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 31 (AP).—Fugitive financier Robert Vesco says that charges of smuggling weapons into Costa Rica are "ridiculous and absurd." Sources in Washington said Monday night that weapons and prostitutes were smuggled out of the United States to Mr. Vesco, who lives in Costa Rica.

Mr. Vesco's statement was in a letter presented last night to Costa Rica's minister of public security. The minister said he is continuing investigations into the smuggling story. According to a source, the weapons were used to arm Mr. Vesco's bodyguards and the prostitutes were said to have been procured by a Los Angeles madam. Vesco's statement made no mention of the prostitutes.

Under the pact, Turkey is more or less allowed an iron-clad military presence on Cyprus. The terms provide for a phasing out of Turkey's 20,000 invasion troops from Cyprus but do not stipulate total withdrawal.

Mr. Pavlos said UN Security Council Resolution 333 already provided for immediate withdrawal of armed forces in Cyprus. Mr. Pavlos said Greece wanted Cyprus to be an independent sovereign state. He said his government would not allow partition of the island nor its unification with Greece.

As far as Greece was concerned, he said, Archbishop Makarios was the island's legitimate President. "But I cannot tell you when he will return," he said. "It is up to him."

Several younger political figures, also left of center, refused appointments on the ground that they wanted to maintain their independence.

Somewhere between these figures in the complicated political spectrum and the extreme left of the Communist party looms the group called Democratic Defense and Charalambos Protopappas, president of the obscure Greek Socialist Union.

Several younger political figures, also left of center, refused appointments on the ground that they wanted to maintain their independence.

Several younger political figures, also left of center, refused appointments on the ground that they wanted to maintain their independence.

Several younger political figures, also left of center, refused appointments on the ground that they wanted to maintain their independence.

en route to his home in an eastern Paris suburb.

The truck had been parked about 50 yards from the front door of the Elysée at the time that a cabinet meeting, chaired by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, was under way.

Elysée security officials declined to say whether any offices had been evacuated. But traffic was stopped in the street outside and firemen were alerted.

When told of Mr. Fonagy's demands, the environment minister said, "We would never discuss them under threats."

Smith Party Captures All 50  
White Seats in Rhodesia Vote

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 31 (Reuters).—A strong display of white unity gave Prime Minister Ian Smith an overwhelming mandate in yesterday's general election. It was announced today.

Mr. Smith's Rhodesian Front took all 50 white seats in the 66-seat Parliament for the third successive time. It won 77 per cent of the votes, against 18 per cent picked up by the moderate opposition Rhodesia party, which contested 38 constituencies.

A loosely-affiliated group of rightist independents, who had claimed Mr. Smith was gradually selling out white interests, did very poorly.

Africans also voted yesterday, for the eight of their 18 Parliament members who are chosen by direct election. Results from most of these constituencies were not yet available. The other eight African Parliament members were being selected by tribal colleges of chiefs and headmen.

Long-Term Problems

While reaffirming white support for the government, the election appeared to have done little to solve Rhodesia's long-term constitutional problems.

The constitutional dispute, which centers on the role blacks should play in politics—began in 1965, when Mr. Smith's white minority administration unilaterally declared the colony of Southern Rhodesia independent of Britain.

The British government demands that black and white Rhodesians should first reach agreement on their constitutional future before it will come to terms with Mr. Smith's administration.

One of Mr. Smith's first post-election tasks will be to convene a conference of African groups in an attempt to reach agreement.

The Prime Minister announced plans for the conference last month, at the same time as he called the elections, but the refusal to attend of the African National Council, Rhodesia's most prominent black political group, was a setback for the talks.

Mr. Smith, 55, won a five-year term. Of the country's 6 million persons, 5.5 million of whom are black, only 88,652 were eligible to vote, 88,000 of whom were white.

Vote Is Assailed

SALISBURY, July 31 (AP).—The leader of the African National Council, the Right Rev. Abel Muzorewa, today criticized the Rhodesian white electorate.

"Every intelligent person who analyzes the election results will agree that the white electorate in Rhodesia is possessed by a demon of fear," he said. "And they have voted for the Rhodesian Front in a state of panic."

The bishop said the vote had

Quebec Approves  
Language Law

QUEBEC, July 31 (Reuters).—The Quebec provincial Parliament yesterday approved a controversial law making French the official language of the province.

The legislation, opposed by many in the province's English-speaking minority, passed its third and final reading by a vote of 92-10. It now requires the approval of Quebec Gov. René Lévesque, but that is only a formality.

Until now, both English and French have been the official languages.

House Votes to Allow  
Americans to Buy Gold

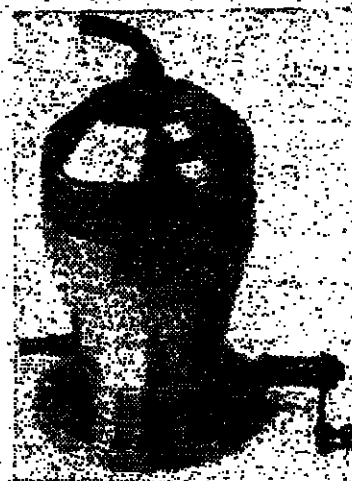
WASHINGTON, July 31 (Reuters).—The House today passed Senate-sponsored legislation to allow Americans to buy and sell gold as of next year.

The legislation would allow the President to authorize gold buying by U.S. citizens, for the first time in more than 40 years, effective from January, 1975.

Tokyo's 1974 Census  
Shows Slight Decline

TOKYO, July 31 (AP).—Tokyo has registered a drop in population for the first time since the end of World War II. The city's census is based annually as of July 1.

The Tokyo metropolitan government said that Tokyo's population stood at 11,652,875, down 1,418 compared with a year ago.



Fonagy Turbo

Prison Riots  
Delay French  
Reform Plan

2 Killed in Island Jail  
11-Day Death Toll 6

PARIS, July 31 (Reuters).—The government today abruptly postponed long-awaited plans for prison reform as the death toll rose to six in 11 days of riot and violence in French prisons.

Two prisoners died and 15 people were injured early today when police stormed a riot at the west-coast island town of Saint-Martin-de-Ré to put down a revolt.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told a cabinet meeting in Paris that France was committed to a policy of prison reform.

But he added, "The current interest instead of making it is making it more difficult, creating hostile public opinion and alarming prison staff with cooperation is vital for reform."

The violence sweeping through French jails has alarmed wardens, who are demanding pay raises to put them on a par with policemen.

Prison Officials  
In Texas Still Try  
To Free Hostages

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, July 31 (AP).—Prison officials conducted what they called "intense" negotiations today with armed convict Fred Gomez Carrasco in their efforts to secure freedom for his 13 hostages.

A prison spokesman said there would be a news blackout on the confrontation until results are obtained.

It was the first time talks with Carrasco had been described as "intense." Prison officials gave no explanation for their planned silence to newsmen.

Earlier in the day Carrasco let an ultimatum slip by and then issued another to state prison officials: "Meet my demands or prepare for war."

Carrasco and two fellow convicts have been holding 13 hostages in the library at the state prison here since last Wednesday. The American Correctional Institute called it the longest case on record in which hostages have been held in a prison break.

He said the government was studying plans presented to the chief by Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet to reduce France's prison population of about 28,000.

The plans include an alternative to imprisonment for minor offenders, consideration of prisoners' demands for the ratio minimum wage for their work, more flexible visiting hours, a review of rehabilitation procedures.

Chinese Flee to Hong Kong  
At Highest Rate in Decade

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG, July 31 (NYT).—It's an old story, with an ebb and flow that is almost as regular as the tides, and no one seems to notice when the tide is a little swollen. But the fact is that the number of illegal immigrants fleeing to this overcrowded colony from the Chinese province of Kwangtung is higher now than it has been in a decade.

Sometimes they climb over or tunnel under the wire fencing that China has strung along the colony's 23 miles of land border. Sometimes they hijack a motorized junk from a fishing commune, or bribe a fisherman to drop them off on one of Hong Kong's outlying islands.

But mostly they swim, staying in the water from four to twelve hours until they land on a beach or mudflat that is under British jurisdiction. To reach that point, they have to move stealthily through the Chinese countryside by night, eluding the patrols and trained police dogs of the People's Liberation Army. Also, they need stamina to overcome cramps and wit to stay out of the beam of searchlights mounted on Chinese patrol boats, which sometimes operate within 100 yards of Hong Kong's shore.

More than anything else, they need luck. In Deep Bay, which lies to the west of Hong Kong's New Territories, there are oyster beds that can cut swimmers at low tide and oystermen who occasionally apprehend them and turn them back to Chinese authorities.

In Mrs. Bay, which lies to the east, there are strong currents that can sweep swimmers past one of the several small islands for which they usually aim and out to the South China Sea. Now and then, there are also sharks. Two weeks ago, a 25-year-old woman named Tang Lai-yee managed to swim to safety after a shark had snapped off her right foot. Her three companions never made it.

In the first six months of the year, the police here reported the arrival of 2,833 illegal immigrants from Kwangtung, an increase of 25 per cent over the number reported for the first half of last year, and more than twice as many as were reported for all of 1970.

The police statistics are the known cases. The number of unknown cases, Cantonese who quietly melt into Hong Kong's population without bothering to make themselves known to the authorities, is anyone's guess. The Immigration Department, which operates on the theory that the police statistics should generally be multiplied by a factor of three, estimates that 8,500 persons

Even if that estimate is accurate, it represents only a trickle when set against Kwangtung's population of 43 million, let alone the total of more than 800 million in China. But a substantial portion of the illegal immigrants these days are urban youths; have been sent to rural communes from Canton and other cities in Kwangtung as part of the general movement in China to send "educated young people from the cities to the countryside."

Reviewed in that context, the rise in the number coming to Hong Kong does not seem so startling.

In the last four years, it is more than 100,000 youths who have been "rusticated" from cities to the communes. In that period, about 70,000 illegal immigrants are estimated by the Immigration Department to have made their way to Hong Kong. If the estimate is accurate, that is only one in four of the "rusticated" youths—a conservative guess—that would still leave in 9,000 youths who have fled the colony to evade that fate. Many more must have tried and failed.

24 Counts of Murder  
In N.Y. Nightclub

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., July 31 (AP).—A 24-year-old man indicted yesterday on 24 counts of murder in the June 30 fire at a discotheque in Port Chester, N.Y.

The indictment returned by the Westchester County grand jury also charged the man, 5-foot-11, with one count of attempted murder, one count of burglary and one count of petty larceny in the fire at Gulliver's Discotheque near the New York-Connecticut state line.

House Panel Votes  
Relief for Taxpayers

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—The House Ways and Means Committee tentatively approved yesterday some tax relief that primarily would affect low- and middle-income taxpayers.

Under the committee's draft, the standard deduction used by taxpayers who do not itemize deductions would be increased 17 per cent of a taxpayer's adjusted gross income up to a maximum of \$2,500 a year, from the current 15 per cent of income, or maximum of \$2,000.

## Leftist Parties Come Cautiously Back Into Open in Greece

By Alvin Shuster

ATHENS, July 31 (NYT).—After more than seven years of repression under military dictatorship, the political left is emerging into the sunlight with public statements, rare press conferences and varying degrees of confidence and caution.

Most of its spokesmen, ranging from non-Communists to factions of the Communist party, have endorsed the week-old civilian government of Constantine Karamanlis. Like most Greeks, they appear willing to give it a chance to move the country back to democracy before any attempt at open challenge.

For its part, the Karamanlis government may well move toward lifting the 1947 ban on the Communist party. This would be a major political step, now favored by important members of the new cabinet who feel Greece has

little to fear in bringing the extreme left into the open.

"I have been a strong anti-Communist all my life and remember vividly the civil war with Communists that ended 25 years ago," said a senior minister today. "But there doesn't seem any point any longer in keeping them underground and forcing them to operate through a front. Let them come out and run for office. There is nothing for us to be afraid of."

The minister, a close adviser to Mr. Karamanlis, took the view that the extremists' left would pose no challenge to the politicians now in power, given their widespread popularity in the aftermath of the fall of military rule. He foresaw more problems in keeping the Communists illegal than in offering them the opportunity to take part openly in elections.

Still, the strategy of the left in coming months—and of the Communists in particular—is one

of the worrisome questions for the new government. Diplomats suggest that any widespread disruption by Communist-inspired protesters could imperil the stability of the young government.

Militants of the left, however, indicated that they would move slowly, because they did not want to interrupt the momentum of Mr. Karamanlis' progress toward restoring full democratic freedoms. The militants are well aware, moreover, that the public in general appeared in no mood for the kind of demonstrations and riots that marked the years before the army coup here in April, 1967.

In a coffee shop in the Kolakia, or "red," area of Athens, for example, a bus conductor, a taxi driver, a factory worker and a retired merchant all said they had always voted in past elections for the United Democratic Left, or EDA, the subterfuge for the banned Communist party. But

they said now was not the time for any open agitation, but rather the time to support Mr. Karamanlis.

"We have to solve our problems first and then worry about politics," said a customer as backgammon games clicked at nearby tables. "If the problems are solved, there will be no Communists. When people can eat, there is no left."

Mr. Karamanlis, a strong anti-Communist, clearly recognizes the problem of keeping the left calm as he shapes his programs. Yesterday he met for 20 minutes with Elias Eliou, spokesman for the EDA, who has voiced support for the Premier and asked his followers to be patient.

Mr. Eliou, who is 70 years old and a generally respected figure in Athens, avoided the question whether he was offered a post in the government of "national unity." Several ministers said later that this possibility could not be ruled out for sometime later.

## 11 Convenient Holiday Inns in Great Britain.

Birmingham, Bristol, Dover, Leicester, Liverpool, London-3, Plymouth, Slough-Windsor. Opening soon: Newcastle. Over 50 European Holiday Inns in all.

For free, fast reservations through our Holiday® Reservation System call your travel agent, or the nearest Holiday Inn or Holiday Inn Reservation Office.  
Brussels Tel: 20.48.24 London Tel: 01.930.0922 Paris Tel: 267.41.08  
Frankfurt Tel: 29.1274 Johannesburg Tel: 21.20.11 Zürich Tel: 70.00.46  
Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world.



Prison  
Delay  
Refuse  
to Issue Report

# Gen. Haig, in Senate Hearing, Attacks Kissinger on Wiretaps

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP).—General Alexander Haig, chief of staff to President Nixon, yesterday backed up his testimony to the Senate Intelligence Committee that he had no knowledge of the wiretapping of the White House by President Nixon.

Haig, who served as Kissinger's deputy during the wiretapping, from 1969 to 1971, told the committee that he had no knowledge of the program to discover the names of persons with access to classified material that had been leaked to the press. But some senators feel that it was partly his job to get at leaks and his concern that secret diplomatic initiatives might become known that led to the wiretapping program.

But Mr. Kissinger has indicated that the testimony differs in any substantive way from that given in September by Mr. Kissinger.



Eugenio Martinez (left) and Bernard Barker (right) are accompanied by their lawyer, Daniel Schultz, as they arrive for sentencing in the Ellsberg break-in case. The two men, "plumbers" sentenced in Watergate case, were placed on three-year probation.

## Nixon Weighs Asking House to Vote Now

(Continued from Page 1)

It is up until the moment that did not, Rep. Conable said, discussing the proposal with Burch, both Mr. Gubser and Steiger stressed the impact the television hearings of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Gubser said that "a stampede" developing in the House that would impeach Mr. Nixon's chances survive a trial in the Senate.

Other congressmen said that such a move would be a "suicide" for the Nixon administration. Mr. Gubser said, however, that it was still "feasible" because he thought charges as framed by the Judiciary Committee were "too strong" to be defeated.

Mr. Nixon's position has been seriously eroded in the House. Minority leader John Rhodes, Ark., emphasized that he had reached a decision on his impeachment stand and said the issue should not be politicized. Mr. Rhodes said that he was "not" a member of the House GOP caucus, said that "people are lining up around, wondering, trying to decide upon a course of action."

His view has scant, if any, support in the House.

Mr. Rhodes spoke of the "sense of desperation" in the P. chamber. Others talked the vote far exceeding the 50-40 margin who are supposed to be for impeachment.

Mr. Rhodes also expressed concern of the discomfiture of Republican colleagues having a recorded vote on impeachment.

"In sure there's a lot of people who would like to take the impeachment vote by voice vote," majority leader Thomas P. "Tom" Pickett, of Massachusetts, "but it's going to happen."

At all Republicans were looking for a way out, however, Mr. Pickett said that the impeachment vote had to run its course "regardless of consequences and they opposed proposals to stall a vote on the merits."

Mr. Nixon asking for a pro-impeachment vote, said Rep. James E. Ryan, of California, would be the biggest cop-out move.

Mr. Pickett said that "the vote might pretty poorly represent the thinking now and that it absolutely devastate them."

## Nixon Claims Parts of Tapes Are Privileged

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI).—President Nixon today claimed executive privilege on 45 minutes of conversations with top aides on the tapes he surrendered yesterday to Watergate prosecutors.

At the same time, presidential lawyers revealed that five minutes and 12 seconds of one of the subpoenaed tapes do not exist because the tape ran out and was replaced in the middle of a conversation.

Mr. Nixon's claims of privilege and the announcement of the missing tape segment were disclosed in a detailed index and analysis submitted by presidential lawyer James H. Cannon to the 20 tape recordings he surrendered to U.S. District Judge John Sirica.

In it, Mr. Sirica cited portions of 10 of those conversations that Mr. Nixon claims should be kept secret and not revealed at the Watergate cover-up trial due to start Sept. 9.

Mr. Nixon has yet to surrender—in accordance with an order last week of the Supreme Court—tapes of 44 other conversations subpoenaed by special prosecutor Leon Jaworski. Some of those are expected to be delivered to the court later this week.

The missing conversation was on a tape of a conversation between Mr. Nixon and his top aide, H.R. Haldeman, and John Ehrlichman, on April 17, 1973.

## Democrats Pick Newcomer to Run For S.C. Governor

(Continued from Page 1)

CHARLESTON, S.C., July 31 (UPI).—A political newcomer, Charles Ravenel, defeated veteran congressman William J. French Jr. in the South Carolina Democratic nomination for governor.

Mr. Ravenel's victory in a runoff election over the dean of the state's congressional delegation is the biggest political upset in the state's modern history. Mr. Ravenel will be the first candidate since 1903 to be the majority party nominee without ever having held public office.

With 96 per cent of the state's voting precincts reporting, Mr. Ravenel had 176,487 votes against 143,590 for Rep. French and 54 per cent of the vote. Mr. Ravenel picked up the bulk of his vote in the rural portions of the state than most expected.

Mr. Ravenel, a 36-year-old investment banker and former Harvard football player, also is a former White House scholar assigned to the Department of the Treasury. Mr. French is a 36-year veteran of Congress and chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

## 7 Bombs Set Off in U.K.

LONDON, July 31 (AP).—Three identical bombs went off today in streets in Oxford, and four more were set off at movie houses in Birmingham. There were no casualties and damage was slight, local police said. They believed the Irish Republican Army was responsible.

## Ehrlichman Receives Prison Term

(Continued from Page 1)

6-year-8-month to 20-year sentence for his part in the Watergate burglary. Today's sentence was scheduled to run concurrently with the earlier term and will not lengthen it.

In giving Barker and Martinez suspended sentences, Judge Gesell said they were "duped by high government officials." But he admonished them for contributing to illegal activity that was typical of the regime you so strenuously opposed in Cuba.

Both men are Cuban exiles who worked for more than 10 years as CIA agents, based in Miami.

Pending Appeal

Martinez was sentenced to 1 to 4 years in the Watergate break-in and was paroled in March. Barker has served one year of a 2 1/2-to-6-year sentence and is free pending appeal.

The break-in case involved an attempt by the White House to discredit Mr. Ellsberg after he leaked secret Pentagon papers on the Indochina war to the news media.

Overall approval of the break-in was given by Ehrlichman. The plan was carried out by the Cubans.

On March 7, 1974, the four trial defendants, former presidential special counsel Charles Colson and Felipe DeDiego were indicted on charges connected with the break-in. Colson pleaded guilty last month to a related charge—other charges against him were dropped as part of a plea bargaining accord—and was sentenced to 1 to 3 years in prison. The charges against Mr. DeDiego were dismissed.

Ehrlichman is the highest official of the Nixon administration to be convicted and sentenced in Watergate and its related scandals. Twenty-one other administration and Nixon re-election committee officials have been convicted or pleaded guilty in the scandals.

Six top administration and campaign officials, including Ehrlichman, face trial on Sept. 9 on charges related to the Watergate cover-up.

## Impeachment Committee Ends Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

has been set back a few days and is expected to start Aug. 15 rather than Aug. 12, according to the House majority leader, Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass.

## Milk Co-Op Ex-Chief Pleads Guilty to Bribing of Connally

(Continued from Page 1)

Once a close associate of Mr. Connally, Mr. Jacobson, who was a Milk Producers' lawyer at the time, allegedly paid the Treasury Secretary \$5,000 on May 14, 1971, and \$5,000 more on Sept. 24, 1971.

Indicted along with Mr. Connally but only on a single felony count, Mr. Jacobson is expected to plead guilty and become a witness for the prosecution. Nelson and Mr. Lilly, who has been cooperating with Watergate investigators since last fall, are also likely to be called.

In addition to allegedly taking the money, Mr. Connally stands accused of conspiring to cover up the payments and then lying under oath about them in two grand jury appearances.

The other illegal corporate contributions that Nelson admitted today included \$5,400 to Sen. Edmund Muskie's 1970 Senate campaign, \$5,000 to the unsuccessful 1970 Senate race of former Democratic Gov. Philip Hoff of Vermont, and more than \$150,000 for Sen. Robert Humphrey's last three bids for public office.

Former Milk Producers' special counsel David Parr, who was the co-counsel for Mr. Connally, pleaded guilty last week to taking part in making many of the same contributions.

## Text of Two Defeated Articles

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI).—Following are texts of impeachment resolutions rejected last night by the House Judiciary Committee:

By Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich.

In his conduct of the office of President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in disregard of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, on and subsequent to March 17, 1969, authorized, ordered, and ratified the concealment from Congress of the facts and the submission to the Congress of false and misleading statements concerning the existence, scope and nature of American bombing operations in Cambodia in derogation of the power of the Congress to de-

## If Impeached and Convicted Nixon Could Face Financial Woes

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 31 (WP).—President Nixon, already under financial pressure over income taxes owed the government and payments on his California property, stands to suffer a series of major financial blows if the House of Representatives impeaches him and the Senate finds him guilty.

In addition to losing his \$200,000 yearly presidential salary, Mr. Nixon would automatically lose the right:

- To receive a \$60,000-a-year lifetime special presidential pension, payable to all former presidents except those ousted from office under the impeachment procedure.
- To up to \$96,000 a year in government payments for staff salaries and for allowances for office assistance for the rest of his life.
- To obtain free office space for himself and his staff for the rest of his life, paid for by the government.
- Of his wife to receive a \$20,000-a-year widow's pension in case he should die.

### Disbarment Possible

Mr. Nixon's troubles, however, would not stop there. There would be some possibility that, having been found guilty by the Senate of "high crimes and misdemeanors" and removed from the practice of law and thus cut off from further sources of income from his profession.

### Similar Charges

LOS ANGELES, July 31 (UPI).—District Attorney Joseph B. Baker said today there was a "possibility" that perjury charges in Los Angeles county against Ehrlichman would be dropped in view of the similar nature of the charges on which Ehrlichman was convicted and sentenced in Washington.

The former White House aide is scheduled to go on trial here on Aug. 16 on charges that he lied to a county grand jury about his knowledge and involvement in the break-in.

Despite widespread ownership of real estate at Key Biscayne, Fla., and San Clemente, Calif., Mr. Nixon already is having some financial troubles arising out of the Watergate scandal and his own tax affairs. After the Internal Revenue reopened his 1969-72 tax returns, he was billed for \$467,000 in back taxes and interest.

Two weeks ago, it was reported that Mr. Nixon was unable to meet a \$235,440 payment on his San Clemente property and was seeking refinancing to ease the pressure.

On the other hand, if he resigns, he would not lose these benefits.

Even if impeached and convicted, the President apparently would still be eligible to certain other benefits governed by other laws: The right to any civil service retirement benefits or social security benefits earned through other jobs excluding the presidency; the right to Secret Service protection for as long as he wants it; and the right to send non-political mail free.

Potential civil service retirement benefits are entirely separate from the special \$60,000 presidential pension. Even if ousted from office, Mr. Nixon, based on his years of service as a congressman and senator (1953-61), might be eligible for a civil service retirement pension of about \$18,000 a year, assuming he paid into the retirement system during those years. But this would be small compared to the much larger benefits he stands to lose.

## U.S. Indicts Hughes, 3 Others In Airline Stock Fraud Case

By J. Y. Smith

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—Billionaire Howard Hughes and three others were indicted by a federal grand jury yesterday on charges of stock manipulation, fraud and conspiracy in connection with the acquisition in 1968 of Air West Airline.

Named with Mr. Hughes in the indictment, which was returned in U.S. District Court in Las Vegas, are Robert Maheu, former chief executive officer of the Hughes Tool Co. operations in Nevada (now Summa Corp.); Chester Davis, chief counsel for Summa; and David Charnay, a business associate of Mr. Hughes and president of Four Star International, a television and movie production company.

In announcing the charges, the Justice Department said the four were accused of driving down the price of Air West stock to make it easier to gain control of the company.

The department said the maximum penalty for stock manipulation is two years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. It said the maximum penalties on each of the other charges—conspiracy and two counts of making interstate telephone calls to manipulate stock prices—were five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Erman Greenspan, owner and editor of the Las Vegas Sun, and George Crockett, a friend of Mr. Hughes, were named as unindicted co-conspirators in the case. Unindicted co-conspirators are frequently used as prosecution witnesses.

It was the second time Mr. Hughes has been charged in connection with the Air West transactions.

In January, stock fraud charges were dismissed against Mr. Hughes and four others including Mr. Maheu, Mr. Davis and Mr. Charnay.

The Justice Department chose to go before the grand jury again rather than appeal that ruling.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Dean Vernon said he had pressed the case on orders from Deputy Attorney General Laurence Silberman. U.S. Attorney DeWayne Heaton made a brief appearance before the grand jury Monday.

Yesterday's indictment alleges that Mr. Hughes ordered Mr. Maheu and Mr. Davis to offer to buy control of Air West, now known as Hughes Airwest, at a cash price that would yield about \$22 a share to stockholders. The offer was announced Aug. 12, 1968, the indictment said.

On Dec. 23, 1968, it continued, about 52 per cent of the Air West stockholders voted to accept the offer. But the company's board of directors voted, 13 to 11, to reject it.

This was three days before the Hughes offer was to expire. During that time, the indictment said, the defendants flooded the American Stock Exchange with 46,100 shares of Air West. On Dec. 31, Air West opened at \$18 a share, dropped to \$15.75 and closed at \$18.75.

Of the 46,100 shares, the indictment said, Mr. Greenspan owned 15,000 and Mr. Crockett 12,000. The remaining 19,100 shares allegedly were sold "short" on orders from Mr. Charnay.

### Australia, N. Korea Ties

CANBERRA, July 31 (AP).—Australia and North Korea have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, Foreign Minister Donald Willes said today.

## Ford, on the Road, Maintains Pace of a Personal Campaign

By Douglas E. Kneeland

SAN DIEGO, July 31 (UPI).—A sense of inevitability has settled over Vice-President Ford's hard-traveling entourage as the impeachment storm gathers in Washington.

Mostly it is unspoken. But the signs are unmistakably there. And occasionally someone voices the conviction that has taken root.

"He is going to be President," a senior staffer said of Mr. Ford. "It is inevitable. And he knows it."

Not that the stolid, affable Vice-President would acknowledge it as he stumped doggedly from one end of the country to the other, proclaiming his belief in the President's innocence at a high-school gymnasium in Muncie, Ind., or at a gilded ballroom in Las Vegas: bestowing his blessing on Republican candidates and quietly enjoying the warm reception of Republicans who seem starved for something to cheer about.

Mr. Ford's demonstration of loyalty has been impeccable. Asked with increasing frequency in news conferences at almost every stop along his route how he feels about the prospect of being president, he grins sheepishly, as if he thought had never crossed his mind, and says that his only aim is "to do a good job as Vice-President."

Tough Pace

Whatever his intentions or beliefs, however, Mr. Ford is maintaining a pace much more in tune with a tough personal campaign for national office than with the usual courtesy appearances for party candidates in off-year elections.

In six days, for example, he has appeared in Muncie, Chicago; Canton, Ohio; San Francisco; Las Vegas and this southern California city.

Next month, Mr. Ford is scheduled to spend 23 days on the road, 10 of them in a row at what could be the height of the debate on impeachment before the full House of Representatives.

In the last seven months, as

he likes to remind his audiences with a constant updating of figures, he has visited 33 states and traveled more than 110,000 miles.

### Gratitude Gained

In those travels, he has spoken out for Mr. Nixon. And he also has won the gratitude of vast numbers of Republicans by campaigning for many and by reassuring more that their party will survive the Watergate affair.

In doing so, the Vice-President has widened his lead in the Harris Poll among Republicans and independents to 8 percentage points over Gov. Ronald Reagan of California as their choice for president in 1976. Twenty-three per cent of them chose Mr. Ford in the most recent survey, compared with 15 per cent for Gov. Reagan.

### No Intention

Asked whether he was also using the opportunity to speak throughout the country, as Mr. Nixon did in 1964 and 1968, as a stepping stone to the Republican presidential nomination in 1976, the Vice-President said, as he has before, "I have no intention of being a candidate for any political office in 1976."

Pressed as to whether it meant that he would not run, he said: "I have no intention of being a candidate. I guess you can translate that into saying I won't run."

**The GP Quartz**  
Reliability to match its extreme accuracy

The Girard-Perregaux Quartz watch brings you remarkable accuracy: one minute a year. Just as remarkable is its reliability, amply demonstrated by the full series of endurance tests that the GP Quartz passed with success at Switzerland's Neuchâtel Observatory.

**GIRARD-PERREGAUX**  
QUARTZ  
Girard-Perregaux SA  
2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds  
Switzerland

**H. Stern**  
—beautiful, beautiful gems from Brazil.

Aquamarines, tourmalines, amethysts, topazes—superbly set, priced as in Rio. Around the world guarantee.

PARIS  
Hotels Inter-Continental, Meridien, Grand Hotel, LUXURY  
Hotels Ritz and Sberaton, ALCAPI  
Hotels Jupiter and Alor, MADRID  
Hotels Palacio Maderia, Sberaton, DUSSELDORF  
Hotels Inter-Continental and Hilton, MUNICH  
Hotels Inter-Continental, ROYAL LONDON  
And Major Cities in South America  
NEW YORK  
ST. THOMAS, VI.

**H. Stern**

**LASSERRE**  
Restaurant.  
Closing August 2, after dinner.  
Reopening September 2.

Open in August.  
Because a toy or a game is always welcome.

Where choosing a toy is fun.

**OLIFAN**  
27, rue de la Harpe, 75005 Paris.

**Baccarat**  
The Crystal of Kings since 1764

You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms

30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS, Tel.: 770-64-30.

Open daily except Sunday 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

May also be found at the other 120 Baccarat stores in the famous Parisian district.

Pro: Policemière & Gare de l'Est.



## 'Historic' French Say Arab League, EEC Leaders Open Cooperation Meeting

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 31 (UPI)—Leaders of the Arab League and the European Economic Community met here today to begin a political and economic dialogue that French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues described as "historic significance."

At a first step today, the two sides agreed to set up a joint commission representing the 29 nations—nine EEC and 20 Arab—along with several working groups dealing with specific problems of cooperation. François-Xavier Ortoli, president of the European Commission, said that contacts would begin this

week on the constitution of the joint commission and the mandate, for the working groups. The commission is expected to meet for the first time in November.

This first Euro-Arab meeting ran into considerable difficulty along the way. Originally scheduled for last February, it was postponed when the United States organized the Washington energy conference for the same month. It was delayed again after the British elections when the new Labor government expressed fears that such a Euro-Arab dialogue might conflict with U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had expressed reservations on that dialogue, indicating that it could make the Europeans vulnerable to Arab pressures and that the talks might be dominated by the more radical Arab elements.

### Peace Forum

The U.S. reservations were publicly muted, and the British objections lifted when the EEC Council of Ministers agreed at its June meeting that the impending dialogue would not be economic, not political, and that it would not become a forum for rival Middle East peace efforts.

Despite that, it was clear at today's meeting that neither politics nor oil could be kept out of these talks. The two Arab spokesmen here, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed, current chairman of the Arab League's ministerial council; and former Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, the Arab League's secretary-general, stressed the political aspect of the dialogue.

"There is always a link between politics and economics," said Sheikh Ahmed. He said that the very inspiration of these talks had been the unstable Middle East situation.

Mr. Sauvagnargues, who as current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers was speaking for the community, emphasized that "long-term economic cooperation" was the sole goal of the dialogue. But even he had to admit that the Arabs look on Europe as a "factor of stabilization in the Middle East," and an alternative to a growing superpower influence in the area.

Development interests. Spokesmen for the two sides said that the working groups to be set up would deal with such things as industrial development, agriculture and investment. Mr. Riad said that an essential Arab interest was "how to build a strong base of development with the capital available."

Although neither side today wanted to emphasize potential disagreements on oil supply and the flow of what are now called "petrodollars" into Europe, it was obvious that those two issues are at the very heart of the dialogue. One official remarked that any oil discussions would not be so much on the price of oil, which is being discussed in other forums, as on how the Arabs will use the oil profits.

The Europeans, with the French exception, have not wanted the talks to conflict with the Group of 12, which was set up at the Washington energy conference to force a common front of energy-consuming nations. France, the only EEC member not in the Group of 12, believes that such consumer nation cartels are doomed to failure.

School to Open. Reuben Aloni, the government's chief of development for the southern Sinai, said the first school would open for Jewish settlers in Ophra this fall.

Meanwhile, selected reservists were called up last night and today for a mobilization exercise. Israeli reporters said they saw the reservists were ferried to their base in buses.

Tank repairs and armor specialists are among the reservists singled out for call-ups, military sources said.

## 12 Nations Reach Broad Accord on Crisis Oil Plan

BRUSSELS, July 31 (Reuters)—Senior officials from 12 of the richest industrialized nations today reached broad agreement on an emergency plan to share their oil in the event of a new world energy crisis.

"I think we have succeeded in proposing ways and means of cooperating in various fields of energy," Viscount Etienne Davignon, the senior Belgian official who chaired the meeting, told reporters.

He said that the plan would be implemented as soon as it had been approved by the governments involved.

Viscount Davignon said that there would be another meeting of the coordinating group Sept. 19 and 20 to examine a final draft agreement. Special working groups will meet here during the August holiday to settle outstanding technical points and draft the document.

The countries involved are the United States, Canada, Norway, Japan and all the European Common Market countries except France.

France refused to join the group when it was set up at the Washington energy conference last February because it feared that the group would antagonize the oil producers.

But officials here believe that the new French government may decide to join the group.

## 22 Lost Off Spanish Ship

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, July 31 (AP)—Eighteen of 22 Spanish crewmen of the 538-ton Spanish refrigeration ship *Quo Vadis* are missing after the ship sank yesterday in heavy seas off the coast of Spanish Sahara, port authorities here said.



French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues (right) with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed. They are among those taking part in Arab-European dialogue.

## Hanoi Forces Launch Attack On 4th Town Near Da Nang

DA NANG, South Vietnam, July 31 (AP)—North Vietnamese forces launched an attack on a fourth town in the northern coastal region below Da Nang as the fighting in the area entered its third week.

The Saigon government poured more infantry and tank reinforcements into the sector, but said that there was no immediate threat to Da Nang, the country's largest city, with a population of 500,000.

Field reports said that the North Vietnamese shelled Que Son, 25 miles south of Da Nang, late yesterday afternoon and followed up with a ground attack. The reports were sketchy and there was no word of casualties.

Meanwhile, fighting continued around the towns of Thuong Duc, 10 to 15 miles of each other and some 20 miles southwest of Da Nang. Military sources said that the fighting in the area is the fiercest reported since the cease-fire agreement 18 months ago.

South Vietnamese military sources said that 21 North Vietnamese were killed in a battle three miles northeast of Duc Duc and that government forces later found nearly 100 more dead from air raids.

## Air Attacks

More heavy artillery exchanges and heavy government air attacks were reported around the three towns.

A South Vietnamese column of troop and tank reinforcements came under heavy artillery and infantry assault on a hill four miles east of Thuong Duc, field sources said. Initial reports indicated that more than a dozen Saigon troops were killed or

wounded. Another five government troops were reported killed and five wounded when Thuong Duc and the area around it were hit by about 1,000 rocket and heavy artillery shells.

Government reinforcements took back one of seven outposts lost Monday near Thuong Duc, the field sources said.

The air force claimed destruction of five North Vietnamese tanks and 49 trucks.

The Saigon command reported that the Viet Cong cut two important supply roads along the central coast. One was repaired quickly, it said.

Bridge Blown Up. Moving under cover of a mortar barrage, sappers blew up two spans of a bridge on Highway 19, between Qui Nhon and Pleiku, the central highlands capital. Fifty miles south of Qui Nhon, a bridge was mined on Highway 19, the Saigon command said.

In Cambodia, Khmer Rouge guerrillas fired two rockets into Chak Angre, Phnom Penh's southern industrial suburb, wounding 12 civilians, the Cambodian command reported.

Outside the capital, government forces battled insurgents to retake bridge number 13 on the west bank of the Mekong River along Highway 7, the command said.

## Beirut Clashes End in a Truce After Two Days

BEIRUT, July 31 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas and right-wing Lebanese militiamen of the Phalangist party agreed on a cease-fire late yesterday following two days of clashes in a Beirut suburb, security officials said today.

Reports from suburban Dikrannah—south of Beirut—said that the shooting began dying down at 10 p.m. yesterday and that by midnight the situation was calm.

Preliminary reports from Palestinian and Lebanese sources said that at least four guerrillas were killed and a number wounded. On the Phalangist side, 20 persons were wounded.

The fighting was triggered by a shooting incident Saturday night in which a Palestinian guerrilla shot and wounded Ibrahim Gedeon, leader of the Phalangist militia in Dikrannah. Other Phalangist militiamen shot and killed the Palestinian.

The two sides exchanged machine-gun, rocket and light mortar fire yesterday. Lebanese government officials met representatives from the warring factions to arrange the cease-fire.

In New Delhi, reports said the have left thousands homeless and caused widespread damage to crops.

Reports reaching New Delhi today say six million people in five states—Kerala, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh—have been affected.

## Indonesia Is Seeking A Nuclear Capacity

CANBERRA, July 31 (AP)—Indonesia's research minister said here today that his country hopes to have a peaceful nuclear capacity by 1985, but does not rule out the possibility of development of nuclear weapons sooner.

Prof. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo outlined these points at a news conference. He has been conferring with William Morrison, Australian science minister, and other Australian government officials on Australian-Indonesian cooperation on resources.

The Indonesian official said smaller countries such as Indonesia could not persuade the superpowers to abandon nuclear arms proliferation, and Indonesia could be forced to turn to nuclear weapons for self-protection.

## India Imposes New Taxes to Slow Inflation

It Is Gaining at Rate Of 30 Per Cent a Year

NEW DELHI, July 31 (NYT)—The government of India imposed new taxes today in an effort to check the runaway inflation here.

In a rare midyear budget, Finance Minister Y.B. Chavan announced taxes on a wide range of high-priced articles from steel to cigarettes, netting an annual income of nearly \$300 million. This was in addition to the taxes imposed in the regular budget last February.

Mr. Chavan said the new taxes, along with other measures already initiated, would curtail "conspicuous consumption" and enforce savings by individuals and the government departments.

## Serious Situation

The decision to impose additional taxation, he said, was an indication of the seriousness of the economic situation and the government's determination to grapple with it.

Mr. Chavan said controlling inflation, which has reached an annual rate of more than 30 per cent in recent months, was the "single most important task facing the country."

He said the government's early calculations about controlling prices had been upset by various factors, such as food output and government procurement falling short of targets, the heavy cost of imported grains, a rise in wages and increased government expenditure.

## Milhench, Figure In British Land Deals, Faces Trial

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, July 31 (Reuters)—Ronald Milhench, a central figure in a political furor over land deals and the forging of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's signature earlier this year, was committed for trial today on 15 charges.

One of the charges alleges that he forged a letter to himself in Mr. Wilson's name with intent to defraud.

Mr. Milhench, a 36-year-old insurance broker, is also charged with six forgery offenses and attempting to obtain \$25,000 from Associated Newspapers, proprietors of the Daily Mail, by deception.

Mr. Wilson is not expected to be called to testify when Mr. Milhench is tried at Stafford Crown Court, a date not yet fixed. But Mr. Wilson's former aide, Anthony Field, may be a witness.

Last April the Daily Mail reported that Mr. Milhench had received a letter carrying a forgery of Mr. Wilson's signature. The letter purported to convey Mr. Wilson's approval of a land sale which appeared to conflict with Labor party principles.

## Tanaka Censure Is Voted Down

TOKYO, July 31 (Reuters)—The Upper House of the Japanese Diet (parliament) today rejected a censure motion against Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka by 128 votes to 121.

Mr. Tanaka's Liberal Democratic government earlier defeated an opposition no-confidence motion in the lower house by 265 votes to 197.

The motions were presented after Mr. Tanaka refused to deliver the traditional policy speech during the current special Diet session which ends tonight.

Mr. Tanaka had refused because the government was not time was needed to map out effective measures to contain inflation.

Instead of a blanket price freeze—which proved ineffective to the extent of a 1.68 per cent rise in consumer prices over the last 12 months—from now on the central government will only retain direct control over the cost of seven key items: pasta, bread, vegetable oil, beef, sugar, milk and soap and detergents.

Price control of other items will be the task of regional bodies, according to a government directive. The central government's Inter-ministerial Committee will continue, however, to keep a general watch on the overall situation.

## Italy Ends Test On Price Controls

ROME, July 31 (Reuters)—Italy's year-long price control experiment comes to an end at midnight tonight, and the government has announced a change of tactics to cope with inflation.

Instead of a blanket price freeze—which proved ineffective to the extent of a 1.68 per cent rise in consumer prices over the last 12 months—from now on the central government will only retain direct control over the cost of seven key items: pasta, bread, vegetable oil, beef, sugar, milk and soap and detergents.

Price control of other items will be the task of regional bodies, according to a government directive. The central government's Inter-ministerial Committee will continue, however, to keep a general watch on the overall situation.

## July Meningitis Toll Put at 345 in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31 (Reuters)—The death toll in the Sao Paulo meningitis epidemic was reported today to have reached 345 for this month.

No official figures have been released and the Federal Health Ministry said the outbreak in Brazil's most populous city had begun to decline.

Twelve deaths were officially reported yesterday.



A scene from the Avignon Festival's production of "The Magic Flute."

## Newcomers Tackle 'Magic Flute'

By David Stevens

AVIGNON, France (UPI)—Mozart is a stranger here, and opera in any traditional form is hardly a staple at the Avignon Festival, where a kind of innovative chaos is the rule.

In this context, at least, the Paris Opera Studio's production of "The Magic Flute" has been the surprise—and a surprise hit, at that—of the current festival.

This is not to say that it was the most polished or profound production of the "Flute" one might have seen this year. The Opera Studio, which has been operating only since last fall, is a kind of graduate school of operatic practice, intended to bridge the gap between the closed world of the conservatory and the real life of the theater. Its members are not only singers, but aspirants in all aspects of lyric theater from the orchestra pit to the back of the stage.

It is reasonable to ask whether such an apprentice organization should show itself to be seen in public in any work, let alone a masterpiece whose demands can confound the greatest theaters. But Louis Erlo—director of the new studio, and of the lively Lyons Opera—is a practical dreamer, and he knows that dreams supported by public funds have to give an account of themselves, and the sooner the better.

He is also practical enough to pick his spot, which is why this first Opera Studio production was not being seen at the studio's home—the erstwhile Opéra Comique in Paris, where it would draw a specialized and sophisticated audience. Avignon was surely the place, with its large, youthful, theater-thirsty and unspecialized public.

In the circumstances, this production—given five times in the Cioleire des Carmes, one of the festival's many atmospheric, outdoor ad hoc theaters—was what you might expect: an appealingly direct, freshly if sometimes inadequately sung, in generally comprehensible version of "The Magic Flute." It showed that the opera can be enjoyably approached on a far different artistic level than, say, the Salzburg Festival; but it also showed that such roles as the Queen of the Night and

have the right to:

- Experience sex;
- Drink and use drugs;
- Drive, vote, work, own property, travel;
- Have a guaranteed income;
- Choose their guardians;
- Control their learning;
- Have legal and financial responsibility.

In short, Holt is proposing that parents discard their protective rules and thrust their children, or rather let them thrust themselves—when they feel like it—into the world as it is, without the safety net of parental authority in just about every area. He sets forth that children, whatever age, should have the right to:

• Experience sex;

• Drink and use drugs;

• Drive, vote, work, own property, travel;

• Have a guaranteed income;

• Choose their guardians;

• Control their learning;

• Have legal and financial responsibility.

Not All at Once

In listing the rights he feels children should have, Holt is saying they should have all 11 rights at one time, or that it should be made to take the right and responsibilities that accompany them.

"Kids should pick and choose among them. One might decide to vote but not be interested in working. Another might decide to work but not be interested in voting. They should be able to try one here and there, as they feel capable, handling them, and once they have chosen to try, their choice should not be irrevocable."

Holt says he is not worried that children would, if properly instructed, abuse their rights. "It is my belief," he said, "that children come into the world conservative, not radical. What they want to find out—and it keeps them busy for a long time—how the world outside works."

"What are all you older people doing? What are the rules? Live by? How do I get into it? The children are perfect willing to live by those same rules eager to find out how the outside works."

John Holt does not advocate turning infants out in the street nor turning children loose with guidance and love. He strongly maintains that there are dangers from which children must be protected.

"The dangers could be anything, the medicine cabinet, playing in the street or program or sexual labors or destruction property or being cruel to animals or people. There are places where you must say no, don't do it."

"But—so much," he said, "depends on the spirit in which it is done. If it is done in the spirit of 'I didn't make you do it, you'd do a bad thing' then you're going to lose. It is just war at that point and eventually the kid gets big enough and natural authority goes."

© Los Angeles Times



Wally Findlay Galleries International  
New York - Chicago - Palm Beach - Beverly Hills

AUGUST festival of arts

featuring artists represented exclusively by our galleries  
SIMBARI - MICHEL-HENRY - LE PHO KLUGE - SEBIRE - MAIK - NOVOA CASSAGNET - FILLON - NESSI GANTHER - ARDISOONE

ADAMOFF, ADICKES, ANDREOLI, AUGER, DUBOIS, FABIEN, GARRA, LAFRUE, KILGUS, OLIVARY, POUCELET, ROCHER, THOMAS, TRIEBLOTT, VU CAO DAM, VIDAL-QUADRAS: portraits

Impressionists, post-impressionists  
2, av. Matisson - Paris 8<sup>e</sup>  
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.  
and

Wally Findlay George V  
Hôtel George V - 225-35-30  
31, av. George V - Paris 8<sup>e</sup>  
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.  
Sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

مكتبة من الأص



## I flew home Pan Am.



Daryl D. Sullivan, Newark, Ohio

"Pan Am's London office was excellent—fixed me up quickly—3:30 this afternoon for a 6:00 airplane. Next time, I'd like to fly over and back on Pan Am."

## I flew home Pan Am.



Vaden Finon, Hamilton, Ohio

"Customs took only 5 minutes. I like the JFK Pan Am Worldport. I had flown Pan Am several times—that's another one of the reasons I flew Pan Am."

## I flew home Pan Am.



Joseph C. Raho, Glen Ridge, New Jersey

"Pan Am has a wealth of experience behind them. I like the idea of travelling on an American airline. There's a charm to foreign-speaking airlines, but there's an at-home feeling in an American atmosphere."

# To switch to any one of these Pan Am flights call Pan Am now.

### Daily flights to New York

FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Amsterdam	2:00 PM	5:10 PM
Beirut	10:05 AM	8:35 PM
Berlin	7:10 AM	1:35 PM
Brussels	9:05 AM	1:35 PM
Copenhagen	3:10 PM	6:40 PM
Dusseldorf	7:40 AM	1:35 PM
Frankfurt	12:25 PM	3:50 PM
Frankfurt	2:35 PM	8:35 PM
Hamburg	8:15 AM	1:35 PM
Istanbul	12:50 PM	8:35 PM
Lisbon	2:15 PM	4:25 PM
London	11:00 AM	1:35 PM
London	1:30 PM	4:20 PM
London	6:00 PM	8:35 PM
Munich	10:15 AM	3:50 PM
Paris	12:30 PM	3:25 PM
Rome	12:30 PM	3:55 PM
Rome	10:30 AM	3:25 PM
Stuttgart	10:20 AM	3:50 PM
Vienna	11:15 AM	5:10 PM

### Other regular flights to New York

FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
SU/WE/FR	Ankara	8:15 AM	3:55 PM
TU/WE/TH/SA	Barcelona	12:35 PM	4:25 PM
MO/WE/FR	Barcelona	3:00 PM	5:30 PM
MO/TU/TH/SA	Beirut	8:45 AM	3:55 PM
SU/WE/FR	Istanbul	10:00 AM	3:55 PM
FR/SU	Moscow	1:45 PM	6:40 PM
MO/FR/SU	Nice	12:05 PM	5:30 PM
TU/TH	Prague	12:45 PM	6:40 PM
MO	Teheran	5:05 AM	3:55 PM
TU/TH	Teheran	6:10 AM	3:55 PM
SU/WE/FR	Teheran	5:30 AM	3:55 PM
MO/WE/FR/SA	Teheran	7:00 AM	8:35 PM
MO/WE/SA	Warsaw	12:55 PM	6:40 PM

### Regular flights—To Miami

FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
MO/TH	Lisbon	2:10 PM	9:00 PM
MO/TH	Madrid	12:45 PM	9:00 PM
WE/SA/SU	Madrid	2:15 PM	9:00 PM
WE/SA	Rome	10:45 AM	9:00 PM

### To San Francisco

FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
TU/FR/SU	London	2:20 PM	7:40 PM
MO/TH/SA	London	2:20 PM	8:45 PM

### To Portland

FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
MO/TH/SA	London	2:20 PM	6:30 PM

At Pan Am's New York Worldport, you have your choice of more than 60 flights a day, via New York Airways Helicopter Service, to Newark or LaGuardia airports, the Wall Street Heliport, or Teterboro and Morristown, N.J. And right in the same Worldport terminal, you can make extra-easy connections to 150 cities in the U.S. and Canada—via Allegheny Airlines. Pan Am passengers arriving in Boston this summer will enjoy the new multi-million dollar international terminal.

### Daily flights to other U.S. cities

TO	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Atlanta*	Berlin	7:10 AM	5:02 PM
	Hamburg	8:15 AM	5:02 PM
	London	10:45 AM	5:02 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	1:35 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	1:40 PM
Boston	Lisbon	11:30 AM	1:30 PM
	London	11:30 AM	1:35 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	1:40 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	2:15 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:20 PM
Chicago	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
	London	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:20 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
Detroit	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:25 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	London	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:25 PM
Philadelphia	Rome	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	4:40 PM
	Brussels	9:05 AM	5:10 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
Washington	London	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	4:40 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:10 PM
	Berlin	7:10 AM	1:55 PM
Los Angeles	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:10 PM
	Hamburg	8:15 AM	1:55 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:10 PM
	London	10:45 AM	1:55 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:10 PM
New Orleans*	Rome	11:30 AM	5:10 PM
	London <sup>1</sup>	1:25 PM	4:30 PM
San Francisco	Paris <sup>2</sup>	11:10 AM	4:30 PM
	London	10:45 AM	6:17 PM
Seattle	London <sup>1</sup>	1:25 PM	7:20 PM
	Paris <sup>2</sup>	11:10 AM	7:20 PM
	London <sup>3</sup>	2:20 PM	4:00 PM

\*U.S. domestic sector operated by Delta Airlines

<sup>1</sup>Wednesday: arrival Los Angeles at 7:25 PM San Francisco at 9:50 PM

<sup>2</sup>Daily except Wednesday

<sup>3</sup>Wednesday: flight leaves London at 1:25 PM arrives Seattle 3:05 PM

# Switch!

Call Pan Am now.

Ankara 182170  
Amsterdam 020-234760  
Athens 3255 242  
Barcelona 215 2058

Beirut 252110  
Belgrade 411484  
Berlin 881 0611  
Birmingham 021-236 9561

Brussels 5116405  
Copenhagen 125123  
Dublin 770091  
Dusseldorf 87913

Florence 282 716  
Frankfurt 230491  
Geneva 323854  
Glasgow 041-248 5744

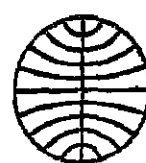
Istanbul 474550  
Lisbon 562501  
London 01-724 7292  
Madrid 241 4200

Manchester 061-852 7626  
Milan 87 741  
Munich 56471  
Naples 310056

Nice 822515  
Oslo 418699  
Paris 22 11140  
Prague 69741

Rome 4754841  
Stuttgart 260001  
Teheran 852951  
Tromsø 540 727

Vienna 529677  
Warsaw 260237  
Zurich 237704



# PAN AM

The world's most experienced airline.

## The Judiciary Panel's Work

The proceedings of the House Judiciary Committee have set an elevated and distinguished standard of judgment for all that must now follow. The committee's debate has served to illuminate for the whole country the nature of political responsibility as Americans have traditionally understood it. The committee has concentrated on the most important charges, and it has drawn them up in terms that ground them directly on the Constitution. In the committee's debates, the opposition to impeachment has been carried on at a considerably higher level than any defense that the White House has ever provided for itself over these past two years. In a time of great scandal and public dismay, the televised debates have suddenly shown the country that its political system is working surely, conscientiously and effectively. The idea that all of American politics had fallen into decay has been demonstrated to be manifestly wrong. One element of the U.S. government went grievously astray, and now Congress is carefully proceeding to correct these errors.

It follows the American style of politics that the crucial decisions in defining the articles of impeachment should be left to the men in the middle who are prepared to make a majority either way. Looking to the swing votes, in this instance, serves the valuable purpose of giving the final word to those members least suspected of partisan interest or personal animus. In recent days this newspaper has argued that the articles of impeachment should include various offenses that the committee has decided to leave out. But we concede that the most serious and substantial issues raised by the President's conduct are covered in Articles I and II, those concerning the Watergate affair and the violations of the presidential oath. If the President is to be tried in the Senate, it must be on charges supported by the widest possible majority of the committee, and of the citizens whom they represent. Those, clearly, are the charges contained in the first two articles of the emerging bill.

If the President is actually to be removed from office, it is also imperative that the greatest number of Americans understand how and why. The Judiciary Committee has been abundantly right in opening its sessions to television, so that citizens have been able to follow for themselves each step of its labors. It is equally necessary that citizens throughout the country have similar access to the debate in the House of Representatives and, if it comes to that, the Senate trial.

The debates within the Judiciary Committee have served better than anything over the past two years to focus the tremendous public issues that the accumulated evidence now presents. Ever since the original Watergate burglary, most citizens have been trying to comprehend the case by piecing together fragments of information as each of them came to light. The committee's long examination of evidence behind closed doors, with the steady dribble of leaks, made it clear that some of the fragments seemed to be incriminating. But it has only been the committee's open discussions over the past week that has made the central question clear and graphic. The record shows that the President and some of his immediate subordinates engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of overstepping the boundaries that the law sets on their power. The question was whether those offenses constitute a sufficient threat to constitutional government to require Mr. Nixon's removal.

Perhaps, come to think of it, there was still another question—whether the country cared enough about the Constitution, and the limits that it sets on political power, to go through the long and extremely difficult process of enforcing it. The Judiciary Committee has launched Congress well on its way to answering that question as well. It seems scarcely necessary for us to add our view that the case laid out in the committee is more than sufficient to justify a vote of impeachment by the House and a Senate trial.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Turks on Cyprus

The Cyprus cease-fire accords reached on Tuesday amount to an interim settlement opening the door to confederation or even the eventual partition of Cyprus—unless agreement can be found on new arrangements, acceptable to Turkey, giving near-autonomy to the Turkish Cypriots in a unified island.

More than 20,000 Turkish troops have seized a large wedge-shaped area of Cyprus stretching south to the Turkish Cypriot district of Nicosia from the northern coast, where it includes the port of Kyrenia. This zone, with Turkish Cypriots resettled in it, might become a quasi-independent, self-sufficient region.

This bargaining card in Turkish hands is confirmed by the terms of the new "declaration of Geneva," which permits Turkish forces to remain in the areas they now occupy until an "acceptable" settlement is reached. It provides neither timetable nor numbers for the "phased reduction" that is to accompany establishment of a new "constitutional framework."

It was the Cyprus coup organized by the Greek military junta that brought the

Turkish occupation but it is the Greek Cypriots now who may have to pay a high price for peace. At the resumed Geneva conference next week, however, the Turks and the Turkish Cypriots will also be under pressure to achieve a settlement, short of virtual partition, that can be accepted by the Greeks.

The Greek Cypriots comprise almost 80 per cent of the population of Cyprus and Greek and Turkish Cypriots live intermingled in most areas. At the same time, the two communities physically by resettlement would impose heavy penalties in human and economic terms on both. If the negotiations and the Turkish occupation are prolonged, the burden on the Turkish budget will be something that the Turks cannot afford, particularly if the United States exercises its strong influence in respect to military aid.

With steady pressure from the NATO countries, particularly the United States and Britain, there still can be hope that an equitable political settlement that maintains a united Cyprus can be reached now that the stark alternative is clearly in sight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Europe's Beef-Berg

The decision of the European Economic Community to cut beef imports in half this year by banning all purchases abroad until November is a short-sighted response to a meat glut that is troubling farmers around the world.

The Common Market undoubtedly faces a serious dilemma, but this unilateral move—without prior consultation—to push the problem off on other countries warrants the strong protest made by the United States and other nations. Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Yugoslavia and other meat-exporting countries are suddenly confronted with loss of half of the world's biggest market.

The EEC has been using a support-price system but overproduction has forced Common Market governments to buy so much beef that cold-storage space is filling up. Last year's "butter mountain" has become this year's "beef-berg." There are now reports that the Soviet Union is preparing to buy 50,000 tons of surplus beef at distress-level prices; this would undoubtedly provoke renewal of last year's popular outcry when \$1 butter was shipped to Russia for 19 cents a pound. In addition to the import ban, limited measures are under way to subsidize beef consumption by low income groups and

to aid farmers directly through easier credits, tax and interest rebates.

The trouble with all these moves is that they are delaying a necessary readjustment through production cutbacks. Instead of reducing output, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has argued that "the expansion of French agriculture in a world short of food is one of her biggest economic triumphs." What this ignores is that the grain saved by a cutback in beef output could feed five times as many of the world's hungry millions as the meat that is foregone.

Instead of merely protesting the lack of "full consultations with other major beef-trading nations" prior to the Common Market's import ban, Washington should be pressing for those consultations now. There is an urgent need for a conference of the chief importing and exporting countries—the United States, the Common Market, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Argentina—to draw up a code of conduct and attempt to harmonize immediate and longer-term plans. The alternative is the kind of go-it-alone system that has brought expensive subsidies at home, beggar-thy-neighbor policies abroad and over-production of meat in the advanced countries while millions in the Third World go hungry for grain.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 1, 1899

PARIS—The Figaro this morning publishes the text of the petition addressed by Capt. Dreyfus to the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber. He states that when he asked for a full investigation into the circumstances which led to his condemnation, he was told that on account of the place where the alleged evidence was found (the German Embassy), the usual means of investigation could not be employed, but that the search would nevertheless be continued.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 1, 1924

PARIS—"Cancer is a disease caused by germs," declared Dr. Emanuel de Marney Baruch, one of the leading members of the American medical profession and brother of Bernard Baruch, in Paris yesterday. "For 25 years I have believed cancer to be an infectious disease, in spite of the fact that all scientific evidence points to the contrary," he said. The germ itself, Dr. Baruch declared, has not yet been discovered; but he hoped that within a few years it would be detected.



'Tidal Wave'

## What's Best for America?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The main change here in the last couple of weeks is that the capital is beginning to get used to the idea of impeachment and is starting to think beyond the debate in the House of Representatives.

In the last few days, the leaders of both parties have been planning for a trial of the President in the Senate; Sen. Dole of Kansas has called for additional security for Vice-President Ford; Time magazine has been identifying the coming leaders of America; and Father Fiesburgh of Notre Dame has been calling in Newsweek for a collective leadership in a government of national reconciliation.

After the Supreme Court decision on the tapes against the President and bipartisan support in the House Judiciary Committee for his impeachment, it is widely assumed here that at least a majority of members of the House and Senate will vote to impeach and convict, and this has raised a broader question about the future.

How, even if two-thirds of the Senate did not vote to remove Nixon from office, could he hope to govern the country effectively for 18 months, and preside over the 200th anniversary of the nation with only a quarter of the people having confidence in his leadership?

### Consequences

Sam Garrison, the Republican counsel in the House Judiciary Committee, has suggested that even if a case could be made for impeaching the President, members should consider whether impeaching him would be in the interests of the country. They are obviously taking this into consideration, but lately many of them have also been thinking about the consequences of NOT impeaching him.

For it is fairly clear that the last year and a half of Nixon's term is going to be a turbulent time, with high rates of inflation, prices, and unemployment. We saw another indication of things to come at the State House in Trenton, N.J., the other day, when 18,000 shouting construction workers demonstrated before the governor, shouting: "We want work!"

So long as the President's men in the White House hoped to hold the Republicans together by presenting the case as a partisan and ideological conflict, there was a fair chance that they could avoid impeachment by the whole House.

But their tactics of discrediting the Judiciary by condemning it in public as a " kangaroo court " have obviously backfired. They could not dismiss the Supreme Court in these terms, and the indications now are that the President has lost much support even among his natural supporters in the South and Middle West. In fact, the President is now confronted by the fact that some of his most enthusiastic backers in the past have now formed a committee of conservatives for impeachment.

Thus, beyond the immediate controversies over the proper test of impeachment and whether the President has been guilty of specific crimes or general failure

to sustain the principles and ideals of the Constitution, this more general question "What's best for America?" is coming to the fore. And, when members are in doubt, this may in the end be the deciding question.

Nixon is being urged to go on national television and argue his favorite thesis: That a vote for impeachment is a vote for weakening the presidency and jeopardizing the security of the republic and the peace and order of the world.

This is the main theme of the Republican minority leader in the House, Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona, as he tried to hold the Republicans together to defeat the Judiciary Committee's articles of impeachment: To vote against the President, he suggests, is to vote against the Republican party and the nation.

But this general argument is not holding the party together any better than the specific arguments against impeachment. In the first place, most members of Congress, unlike the Haldemanns and Ehrlichmans, are not confusing loyalty to Nixon with loyalty to country, and when they do think of the future of the party, many of them believe that impeachment is not only good for the nation but good for the Republican party.

Even members of the President's own cabinet, and some of his most influential party supporters outside the Congress and the executive agree in private on two points:

First, even if the President manages to squeak through by a few votes, he will have to preside over a lame-duck government that will not have the votes or the confidence to deal with the serious economic and political problems of the next year and a half.

Second, his impeachment in these circumstances would not be bad but good for the country and would not be bad but good for the Republican party.

### Ford's Role

For, in partisan terms, Ford would take over the presidency, unimpaired by Watergate and the other scandals, and would be available to seek re-election in 1976 as a presiding president against a deeply divided Democratic party.

Accordingly, even these arguments about the future and what's best for the country are now running against the President. For the deepest longing of the Congress and the people seems to be to get these scandals behind them, and get on to new beginnings that may bring about

the reconciliation if not the unity of the nation.

How to do this with Nixon at a time of serious economic problems is what even the President's nominal supporters in the Congress cannot explain or imagine.

Both their patriotism and their partisanship argue for impeachment, and this is the trend of the future that even Nixon on television is not likely to explain away.

© The New York Times.

## NATO's Cyprus Score

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK—The State Department's claim that NATO emerged from its trial by fire in the Cyprus conflict with increased strength undoubtedly is an exaggeration. But close consultation and some good luck did save the alliance from the kind of breakdown and recrimination that occurred during and after the October Middle East war. That in itself was no mean feat, given an armed clash between two NATO members, Greece and Turkey, and the significant divergences once again between the United States and its European allies.

The unusual amount of high-level transatlantic telephoning during the crisis—with Secretary of State Kissinger talking directly to foreign ministers in London, Paris and other capitals at every turn—was a major new element in alliance relationships. Brussels, the Atlantic Council, which met in ten special sessions in the crisis, played a major role in coordinating the pressure by the 13 other NATO allies on Greece and Turkey that helped avoid full-scale war. In this overriding concern, Washington and Western Europe were fully united, and they diverged on lesser matters that fortunately aided more than they impeded the favorable outcome that now is possible in the area.

### Political Changes

The United States concentrated on bringing about an early ceasefire and can claim chief credit for this mediation. The major political changes that have taken place in Athens and Nicosia owe more to the vigorous European reaction to the Greek-sponsored coup d'état in Cyprus.

With Britain in the lead as co-sponsor of the 1960 Cyprus settlement and France speaking as chairman of the Common

Market's foreign ministers' council, the United European opposition to the Greek Cypriot thrust, Nikos Sampson, as President of Cyprus undoubtedly helped bring his replacement, despite long American silence.

Similarly, while Washington negotiated with the Greek military junta and warned Turkey of an imminent Athens coup by extremist young officers favoring all-out war, thus hastening Turkey's at least nominal acceptance of the cease-fire, the European opposition heaped on Athens for the Cyprus events helped move Greece's political change in the reverse direction—to civilian government under Premier Constantine Karamanlis.

The senior military leaders in Athens found Greece isolated within NATO as well as within the United Nations, and threatening of withdrawal from the European Economic Community, which Athens hopes to join.

Preservation of the American bases in Greece was the Nixon administration's chief concern in the crisis, apart from avoiding a major war within the alliance. U.S. relations with Turkey were strained by the Cyprus dispute, and the American Ambassador in Ankara had just been withdrawn for "consultations." The Europeans, on the contrary, were critical of the Athens junta; before the crisis and their view afterward was stated by NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, who privately emphasized the greater importance of Turkey to the alliance than Greece, both in terms of geography and military forces.

This European atmosphere probably contributed to the Turkish decision for the first time to go beyond threats and movement of troop ships, as in previous

crises, to an actual invasion of Cyprus. The Europeans, taken by surprise, then joined in American pressure on Ankara for a cease-fire. But that cease-fire left Turkish military presence in Cyprus that can only be removed by negotiation. That overwhelming fact undoubtedly contributed to the replacement in only a matter of days of the Athens military junta, but leaders who might be able to negotiate a settlement with the Turks.

This unexpected development now has eliminated the major divergence between Washington and Europe. While most European governments still recognize Archbishop Makarios as President of Cyprus, and Washington is still treating him as such, the Cyprus crisis would rather be his chief disciple, Glafkos Clerides, continue in that role, there is a matter for Cyprus to resolve. Most important, it is to return to Athens as Premier, Mr. Karamanlis, who negotiates the 1960 Cyprus settlement with Turkey, has delighted both Europeans, who long have pressed for restoration of civilian government, and Washington, which doubted that it could be achieved.

In contrast with the disaster stemming from the Middle East war, NATO rarely has seen close consultation than in the Cyprus crisis, aided by a general perception of common interest. When new governments in London, Paris and Bonn that Washington finds more congenial, a gain has been registered that undoubtedly will aid cooperation on the many long-pending political and economic problems that confront the transatlantic partnership.

© The New York Times.

Chairman: John Hay Whitney  
Co-Chairman: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger  
President: Robert T. MacDonald  
Editor: Murray M. Weiss  
Managing Editor: George W. Bales  
Key Editor: Anthony M. ...

International Herald Tribune, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States of America. Its principal office is at 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. It is also known as the International Herald Tribune, Inc. All rights reserved.

مكتبة من الأصل



## V. Germany Proposes Currency Trade Limit

BERLIN, July 31 (AP-DJ).—A federal banking supervisory board proposed today that West German banks' open positions in foreign exchange markets be reduced to 20 per cent of their capital.

The proposal, worked out following the June 26 collapse of the Deutschmark, drew immediate criticism from the banking federations as being too strict.

The proposal would apply to the advisory board to come to Berlin Aug. 2 to discuss the suggested limit.

The board proposes to apply the 20 per cent limit to the difference between banks' foreign assets and liabilities, not to the sum of a bank's nominal capital and its reserves. The limit would be met at the close of business day.

The banking federation said the limit was "much too low" and it probably would seek increase, perhaps to 40 per cent.

## British Airline in Cash Crisis

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, July 31.—British Airways needs up to £20 million to meet its wage bill after September, but there is no question wages not being paid, the airline's managing director, Henry King, said today.

The money would have to be raised through public borrowing, said King. Mr. King pointed out that in the current year it had been estimated the airline would lose about \$14 million.

The cash-flow problem parallels developments in other nationalized industries. The Electricity Council reported yesterday that loss for the year ended in March totaled \$176 million compared with a \$22 million surplus the previous fiscal year. Similarly, the post office disclosed at its operating loss for the 1973-74 fiscal year had more than doubled to \$128 million from the \$12 million before.

Analysts estimate that when the price of the Gas Council, Coal and railways are added to the loss of the Electricity Council, the total would be more than \$500 million. Fearful, prices on the London Stock Exchange slumped today, with hundreds of shares of pounds being wiped in the value of shares already a 15-year low.

The Financial Times index of 100 industrial stocks ended today at 238.4—6.1 points down from yesterday's figure, which was the lowest since 1959. Traders said the continuing slump was caused by worries of a government during the 1974 parliamentary summer session which began today. Rumors of several companies were in financial difficulties, and concern at the general economic situation.

## MODERN 10.50% TO 12% NET

ON SOUND MEXICAN BANK TIME DEPOSIT CONTRACTS

## INTEREST PAYABLE MONTHLY

These are bearer-type securities in pesos, and are available to individual investors only. The initial investment needed to open an account through us is 50,000 Pesos (\$ U.S. 4,003.20) and, in order to earn 12% net, an investment of at least 1 million Pesos (\$ U.S. 80,064.05) must be made. These interest rates are in accordance with the general regulations of the Banco de Mexico S.A., which went into effect on May 13, 1974.

HIGHER YIELDS MAY BE OBTAINED BY REINVESTING MONTHLY INTEREST IN MEXICAN BANK LIQUID BONDS.

For complete information, please write to: Mr. Ricardo O'Rourke, Executive Vice-President.

ALLEN W. LLOYD y Asociados, S.A.

Established 1958.  
Casa de Bolsa,  
Investment Brokers  
Prisciliano Sanchez 220,  
Guadalupe, Jalisco,  
Mexico.  
TEL: 25-59-90  
TELEX: 068793  
CABLE: AWLASA

More than \$170 million under direct administration on behalf of clients in the United States and abroad.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### U.S. Investigating Inco's ESB Bid

International Nickel Co. of Canada says the U.S. Justice department's anti-trust division is conducting an inquiry into the acquisition of ESB Inc. Inco says it has informed the department that for a period of 60 days beginning Aug. 2, it will not, without advance notice to the department, make any changes in the business and operations of ESB. News of the inquiry into Inco's takeover offer for ESB follows ESB's withdrawal of its previously reported civil anti-trust suit against the Inco bid, which had been filed in a Philadelphia court last week. ESB's suit noted Inco's financial muscle applied in the already concentrated U.S. battery-making industry would be an anti-competitive factor. Inco, whose tender offer was subsequently approved by ESB, has not reported how many of the 5.5 million ESB shares outstanding have been tendered to date.

### Boch Expects Poor '74

Robert Boch, the West German electronics firm, expects a profit in the current year but earnings will be unsatisfactory and below last year's earnings of 110.51 million deutsche marks. Hans Merkle, chairman, said that while worldwide sales rose 10 per cent during the first half from the year-ago period, earnings of the parent dropped 50 per cent. Capital spending of the worldwide Boch group should total around 375 million DM in the current year, down from 405 million DM in 1973 but up from 239 million DM in 1972. Capital spending in 1975 will probably be around 300 million DM, Mr. Merkle forecasts.

### Matsushita Says Profit Fell

Consolidated net profit of Matsushita Electric Industrial fell about 10 per cent in the six months ended May 30 from a year earlier because of higher raw material costs, reports managing director Masaji Hino. He declines, however, to give an exact profit figure, saying the company plans to officially announce its results later. Consolidated sales for the first six months rose about 30 per cent from a year earlier, he says.

### Bank of America Consolidates Units

Bank of America's three European merchant banks in London, Paris and Luxembourg have been consolidated into one entity based in Luxembourg. The new entity, called Bank of America International, will be owned 55 per cent by the parent California bank, 25 per cent by Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and 20 per cent by Kleinwort Benson with a paid-in capital of \$30 million. Previously, Bank of America and Kleinwort Benson owned Bank of America Ltd. in London. The chairman of Bank of America International is Pierre Paul Schweitzer, former managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

## Doubtful Deals Spur U.K. Talk of Reform

By Terry Robards

LONDON, July 31 (NYT).—An official report on doubtful stock dealings involving a former lord mayor of London and his associates, who have been accused of receiving \$12 million in profits by secret trading in shares of a company they ran, has lent impetus to interest in establishing rules to govern insider trading in Britain.

Sir Denys Lowson, a well-known businessman who controls a sprawling financial empire and was lord mayor in 1960 and 1961, has been charged with breaches of his fiduciary duty, conflict of interest and "grave mismanagement" in a 120-page report prepared by the Department of Industry.

The 68-year-old financier has announced that he would make restitution. But it is considered doubtful that he has violated any laws. Britain has few formal securities regulations and no equivalent of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The securities business here is almost entirely self-regulating.

Now the "Lowson affair" has focused public attention on the issue again, although with the Labor government in a minority in Parliament it is unlikely that legislation can be introduced before another round of national elections.

The report by the department documents dealings by Sir Denys who was chairman of the National Group of Unit Trusts, one of the nation's largest mutual fund management companies, in shares of the National Group.

The report said he bought the shares at artificially low prices from a group of 11 companies that he controlled either as a director and chief financial officer or through his other business interests.

Sir Denys, who does not contest the facts in the report, was said to have used two brokerage firms to buy the shares in an effort to conceal his identity as the principal buyer. The financier claimed that he had other reasons for using the two intermediaries.

The report charged that he was "guilty of breaches of his fiduciary duty and his duty of skill and care" to the 11 companies and to the National Group and that he was "in breach of his duty to give proper and adequate information to the stockholders... His motive was to obtain a very substantial gain for himself and his family."

The report made no recommendations as to what action, if any, should be taken against Sir Denys and the seven other directors of the various companies who were said to have profited from the transactions.

However, by referring to breaches of fiduciary responsibility or trust and to the failure to provide adequate information to other shareholders, the agency obviously was suggesting that laws should be enacted to prevent such misdealings.

## Belgian Aid to Farmers May Violate Rules of EEC

BRUSSELS, July 31 (Reuters).—The Belgian government today announced a 1.6-billion-franc (about \$42 million) emergency program to boost farmers' earnings.

The program was decided at a cabinet meeting here and follows weeks of demonstrations by farmers throughout the country who are squeezed between falling prices and rising costs.

Several of the measures are in line with decisions taken earlier this month by the EEC Council of Ministers. But at least one element looks as if it goes against EEC rules, informed sources said.

The Belgian plan comes in the wake of a similar emergency program for French farmers announced in Paris.

The French plan includes a direct subsidy for dairy cattle and pigs which goes against EEC rules.

The Belgian scheme does not go so far, but it provides for a slaughtering premium of 1,500 francs a head for sows which will come into force in September for a total of 100,000 animals. This is not part of any EEC program so far.

EEC Farm Commissioner Pierre Lardinois, who has threatened to take France to the EEC Court of Justice for infringing the rules, has called a press conference tomorrow to give his views on the French and Belgian programs.

Other elements in the Belgian plan, which are in line with the package approved by EEC ministers, are cheap beef for people on social security, a progressive subsidy for farmers who delay the slaughter of their animals over the autumn and winter period and a series of value-added tax rebates for farmers.

### U.S. Farmers' Prices Up

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP-DJ).—Fueled in part by higher prices for meat animals, the index of prices received by U.S. farmers rebounded in the month ended July 15, climbing 6 per cent from mid-June, the Agriculture Department reported today.

## U.S. Steel Net Up 92%; Bethlehem's Gain Is 20%

PITTSBURGH, July 31 (AP).—U.S. Steel Corp.'s second-quarter profits, bolstered by price increases totaling 13.5 per cent, surpassed a 15-year record.

The nation's largest steelmaker said late yesterday that earnings rose 92 per cent from the year-ago quarter, breaking the quarterly record of \$148.5 million set in 1959. First-half profits were up 85.4 per cent.

Second Quarter 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions) 2,417.0 1,806.0  
Profits (millions) 160.2 84.9  
Per Share 2.86 1.36  
First Half  
Revenue (millions) 4,377.0 3,329.0  
Profits (millions) 249.8 134.0  
Per Share 4.61 2.47

On the strength of these increases, the company raised its quarterly dividend from 50 cents to 60 cents per share.

While reporting less dramatic increases in earnings, Bethlehem Steel, the nation's No. 2 steelmaker, today raised its quarterly dividend to 50 cents from 40 cents paid previously.

Bethlehem said its second-quarter profits rose 20 per cent while the gain for the first half was 15.5 per cent.

Second Quarter 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions) 1,342.9 1,074.2  
Profits (millions) 69.62 57.39  
Per Share 1.60 1.32  
First Half  
Revenue (millions) 2,477.8 2,041.6  
Profits (millions) 112.72 98.42  
Per Share 2.59 2.23

U.S. Steel chairman Edgar Speer said the return on sales was only 6.6 per cent, compared with 10.2 per cent in 1959. However, he described the improvement over the previous year as "encouraging because it indicates that a level of profitability is emerging which can stimulate steelmaking expansion within the domestic steel industry."

Mr. Speer, who has said the company plans no further significant price hikes this year, said demand for steel products and most of the corporation's non-steel products was expected to remain strong.

Bethlehem noted that although it established records in shipments and revenues in the first half it experienced a decrease in return on revenues to 4.5 per cent from 4.8 per cent in the 1973 period. The company said the decrease in earnings margins reflects the fact that "price increases have not kept pace with increases in costs, including purchased materials."

The June downturn in orders compared with the previous month's rise of 3.9 per cent and April's 3.2 per cent expansion. Bookings for durable goods slipped 0.1 per cent in June to an adjusted \$46.68 billion while non-durables declined 0.3 per cent to an adjusted \$28.41 billion.

Manufacturers' shipments rose only 0.2 per cent to an adjusted \$81.32 billion after a 2.6 per cent rise in May. Inventories climbed 1.8 per cent to an adjusted \$132.30 billion after May's 1.9 per cent climb.

In related economic news, McGraw-Hill reports that a decline in the nonbuilding category of construction combined with continued weakness in housing resulted in a 1.4 per cent drop in construction contract value last month compared to June of 1973.

## Company Reports

**Borden** 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions) 639.7 644.0  
Profits (millions) 34.97 21.21  
Per Share 0.81 0.69  
First Half  
Revenue (millions) 1,546.2 1,219.1  
Profits (millions) 42.97 36.85  
Per Share 1.39 1.20

**Ford Motor** 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions) 5,973.6 5,274.7  
Profits (millions) 167.8 394.2  
Per Share 1.60 3.38  
First Half  
Revenue (mill) 11,436.3 12,397.4  
Profits (millions) 29.14 754.9  
Per Share 3.11 7.57

**Kerr-McGee** 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions) 390.3 190.4  
Profits (millions) 37.38 19.03  
Per Share 1.49 0.76  
First Half  
Revenue (millions) 682.99 365.2  
Profits (millions) 61.0 30.91  
Per Share 2.43 1.24

**Southern Pacific Co.** 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions) 438.8 392.6  
Profits (millions) 32.44 24.27  
Per Share 1.22 0.91  
First Half  
Revenue (millions) 833.4 755.4  
Profits (millions) 49.42 38.37  
Per Share 1.86 1.44

**Standard Oil of Calif.** 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions) 4,894.0 2,086.0  
Profits (millions) 385.35 181.70  
Per Share 1.68 1.07  
First Half  
Revenue (millions) 8,589.0 3,942.0  
Profits (millions) 578.30 334.51  
Per Share 3.40 1.97

**Union Oil Co. of Calif.** 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions) 1,100.0 710.2  
Profits (millions) 79.6 40.2  
Per Share 2.48 1.20  
First Half  
Revenue (millions) 2,100.0 1,300.0  
Profits (millions) 152.8 78.4  
Per Share 4.82 3.31

## Dow Index Tumbles to a 4-Year Low

Brokers Cite Worries Over Inflation, Interest

NEW YORK, July 31 (NYT).—Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today with the Dow Jones industrial average hitting its lowest closing level in almost four years.

The index sank 3.14 to 757.53. The last time it closed lower was on Nov. 19, 1970, when it hit 755.52. Its previous 1974 closing low was 759.62, set on July 11.

Volume totaled 10.96 million shares compared with 11.36 million yesterday.

Brokers continued to attribute selling to a lack of confidence that inflation was coming under control and that consequently interest rates might continue to spiral.

ESSE, one of the most active issues, was unchanged at 41 3/8. Sears, Roebuck, one of the Dow Jones 30 industrials, sank 4 to 67 after the company's estimate second-quarter net for the period ending today at 55 cents a share against \$1.02 a year earlier.

Detroit Edison closed unchanged at 34 3/4 despite the company's report that second-quarter per share earnings were 15 cents, down from 17 cents a year earlier.

The 35-cent figure, against 35 cents a year earlier, was added by a 20-cent gain from a change in accounting.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 0.74 to 77.68. Telex warrants were most active, closing off 1.4 to 1.8. Syntex fell 3 1/4 to 37 while Houston Oil & Minerals rose 1.8 to 17 7/8 and Kirby Industries added 1.8 to 41 7/8.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell by 0.32, closing at 70.04.

Bonds Firmed  
Bonds closed slightly firmer after their recent sharp declines. Government coupons added between 1/8 and 1/4 point across the board and corporates closed with gains ranging to 1/4 point.

Dealers said today's uptrend reflected some short-covering after the falls of the last three sessions, which ranged to over four points in some places.

Commodities, up Limits  
In the Chicago commodities market, strong demand buoyed the market to limit advances in soybeans, corn, soybean oil and meal. Wheat futures also benefited from the trend and closed 3 to 20 cents higher.

Weekend weather predictions showed a minimal chance of substantial rain in the Midwest to ease the drought problems for soybean and corn crops.

In New York, silver and copper bounced back from early lows to close with solid gains. But sugar and coffee futures closed lower. Cocoa prices gained on speculative buying.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue: July, 1974

1,000,000 Shares

## The Columbia Gas System, Inc.

11 1/2% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series A (\$50 Par Value)

Salomon Brothers

The First Boston Corporation

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

Drexel Burnham & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Smith, Barney & Co.

White, Weld & Co.

Bear, Stearns & Co.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.

John Nuveen & Co.

L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeier Inc.

G. H. Walker, Laird

Weeden & Co.

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Lehman Brothers

Reynolds Securities Inc.

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Harris, Upham & Co.

Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.

R. W. Pressprich & Co.

Shields Securities Corporation

Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day



[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10.)



# If you think host governments and foreign oil companies can't be successful partners you don't know the Trinidad-Tesoro story.

Every day you read about a host government harassing a foreign company with increased taxes or talk of nationalization.

Or you read about a company either threatening to shut down its operations in a host nation—or actually picking up and pulling out.

But because happy marriages don't make headlines, you seldom if ever read about companies like Trinidad-Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited, the corporation that has become a model for host government-company relationships around the world.

We know of no better way to celebrate its 5th anniversary than by sharing with you the story of its success.

At the time of its foundation in 1969, Trinidad-Tesoro represented a new idea. A U.S.-based company, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation, and a foreign government, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, would join together in a 49.9-50.1 ownership corporation. It took a unique pair of partners to create this new business entity, which is exactly what the partners were.

## A unique energy company

Since its founding in Texas only 10 years ago, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation has become recognized as a new breed of energy company. Unlike other young independents, it has achieved the status required to handle major undertakings on a world-wide scale. According to *FORBES'* Annual Report on American Industry, Tesoro's 37.4 percent compound annual growth in earnings per share over the past four years makes it the fastest-growing energy company in the United States.

## A unique energy country

Of all the developing countries of the world, perhaps none has come so far so fast as the island nation of Trinidad and Tobago. Sometimes called "the Treasure Islands" because Tobago was Robinson Crusoe's legendary home, the treasure today goes beyond magnificent beaches and golf courses, beyond climate, calypso and carnival.

The Government, led by Prime Minister Dr. Eric Williams, has built the nation on an economic foundation different from other islands in the area. Although Tobago continues to be the resort paradise, Trinidad has been developed as an important industrial and commercial center. The nation is the hub of shipping routes in the Western Hemisphere and has a national airline, BWIA. Among companies active there are Amoco, Dunlop, Ford, General Motors, W.R. Grace, I.C.I., Nestlé, Sterling Drug, Sylvania, Texaco, Unilever and Westinghouse. And the per capita income and real standard of living of the wage earner make Trinidad and Tobago a leader among the world's developing countries.

Trinidad and Tobago is rich in resources, both human and natural. The industriousness of its million-plus people resembles the drive of a United States or a Canada more than of a tropical country. Like those nations, this is a melting-pot society. African and East Indian, British and French, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Lebanese, Syrian and North American. Yet even with this extremely cosmopolitan population, the English language literacy rate is above 95 percent.



"The achievements of Trinidad-Tesoro during the first five years of its existence are a living monument to the tremendous possibilities of joint ventures when faith in people, as people, is the foundation upon which the business is built and managed." Bernard V. Primus, Chairman of the Board, Trinidad-Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited.

The energy of the people of Trinidad and Tobago is matched only by the vast reserves of energy stored under their land and sea. This is energy that will continue to power the developing industries of the nation and contribute to the world's petroleum supply.

## The unique company

When the unique energy company and the unique energy country formed Trinidad-Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited, negotiations were relatively simple. So were the agreements that came out of them. The Government would own 50.1 percent of the stock, Tesoro 49.9 percent. And the new company would operate autonomously and independently. From its inception five years ago, it has operated and continues to operate that way—with notable success.

During the past year, Trinidad-Tesoro's daily production averaged 40,000 barrels of crude oil and 30,000 MCF of natural gas. In addition, the company has a 25 percent interest in a new 185,000-acre block offshore the southeast coast of Trinidad and is pursuing

"We are most optimistic about our future in Trinidad and Tobago because of the abundance of talent and natural resources there, and the proven integrity and stability of the Government, with whom our relations continue to be excellent." Dr. Robert V. West, Jr., Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation.

the acquisition of exploratory acreage offshore the east coast.

## Why it is working

This unique concept is working for reasons that transcend the combination of financial, technological and natural resources.

It is working because each partner has earned the other's respect and confidence.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago consistently has kept its promises, while Tesoro has recognized its responsibilities to the employees of Trinidad-Tesoro, to the local communities of which it is a citizen, and to its business partner.

It is working because everyone involved sincerely wants it to work.

The Government appointed independent Trinidadians of ability and stature to the Board of Directors, and Tesoro selected its very top people to serve on the Board.

The Government has implemented its policy of encouraging industrial growth and expansion in numerous ways. For example, it has provided a channel, the Industrial Development Corporation, through which

companies can deal with all Government agencies. And its fiscal incentives to industry are varied and attractive. Through its experience as co-owner of more than 30 companies, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has gained an understanding of the needs of business as well as the benefits of business to the country.

Tesoro has placed great importance on maintaining and increasing the level of employment while continually raising the level of employee ability through an educational program that extends from training unskilled, unemployed youth to granting scholarships for advanced studies at universities in the United States. Tesoro also has limited voluntarily the number of expatriates in managerial positions. (There are now only three.) Tesoro's confidence in the people of Trinidad and Tobago and the company's contributions to the success of Trinidad-Tesoro have helped to build the Government's strongly positive attitude toward co-ownership with foreign companies.

## An invitation to your company

As a result of Tesoro's pleasant and rewarding association with the Government, the company hopes to expand its investment in Trinidad and Tobago, and is considering major new projects on the same joint ownership basis.

Concurrently, the Government is progressing with its program for industrial diversification. Top priority is being given to the development of petrochemicals and other petroleum-based industries, as well as to industries that consume large quantities of energy.

If your company is considering a partnership with a host government anywhere in the world, Tesoro hopes you find the same favorable conditions it found in Trinidad and Tobago.

One way to make sure you do is to become our neighbor in the Treasure Islands.

For answers to your questions about locating there, write: Ambassador for Trinidad and Tobago to the European Common Market, 20 Rue Belliard, Brussels, Belgium.

And if you'd like to know more about Tesoro Petroleum Corporation, write for a copy of our Annual Report to: Dr. Robert V. West, Jr., Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation, 8700 Tesoro Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78286, U.S.A.

The fastest-growing energy company in America



TESORO PETROLEUM CORPORATION



















## Art Buchwald

## I Want a Gun...

PARIS—You would think after all the United States has done for Europe, the least the Europeans could do is make it easy for an American to buy a gun. But such is not the case and in spite of their great claims to being civilized, the Europeans are still living in the Dark Ages when it comes to making firearms available to the public.



Buchwald

I discovered this accidentally when I was overcharged by a waiter in a Left Bank cafe. He claimed it was an accident, but I knew he did it on purpose.

I told my wife I was getting sick and tired of being pushed around and the only thing to do was buy a gun and carry it with me at all times. Then it someone tried to overcharge me I'd let him have it.

"Is that a bit strong?" my wife said.

"It's the American way," I said. "Can you think of a better reason for using a gun than when you get the business from a surly waiter?"

The next day I went to a gun store near the Paris Opera and told them I wanted a revolver.

"What do you want it for?" the dealer asked.

"I am an American citizen," I said, "and according to our Constitution I am allowed to bear arms, any place, any time, anywhere. Now be a good man and give me a gun."

"We cannot sell a gun just like that, monsieur," the dealer said. "We have regulations in France concerning guns."

"Regulations?" I said incredulously. "What on earth for?"

"The French government does not want everyone in the country to have a gun. There is too much chance of accidents."

## 106th Element Found

MOSCOW, July 31 (UPI)—A team of Soviet scientists headed by George Flory has discovered the 106th element, the news agency Tass announced today. The element, as yet unnamed, was discovered at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute at Dubna, outside Moscow.

"That doesn't bother us in the United States," I said with a certain amount of pride. "Do you know last year we had over 3,000 people killed by firearms alone?"

"Alas," said the dealer sadly, "we had only 12. The rules here are too strict."

"Don't you have a National Rifle Association?"

"We have something like it, but parliament tells them what they can or cannot do."

"In my country," I boasted, "the National Rifle Association tells the Congress what it can or cannot do."

"Quelle chance," the dealer said. "Please sir, what can I do for you?"

"I want a gun to shoot surly waiters."

"Très bien. Fill out these papers. Then go to your local police station with all your identification, and explain to them why you want a gun."

"Good, and then I can have it?"

"No, not yet. They will investigate you for three months. After that they will send their recommendation to the main police station, which will investigate why the local police station gave you permission to let you have the gun. This will take three more months. If they agree, you can come back and buy the gun."

"Six months to buy one lousy gun?"

"That's for the gun. Buying ammunition requires another investigation."

"Do you know if we had red tape like that in America almost nobody would be able to own a revolver?"

"That's why we don't sell too many ourselves," the dealer said. "Do you want to start filling out the papers?"

"No, I don't, and if the French had any class they'd permit Americans to buy hand guns by just showing their passports. How else can we protect ourselves while we're travelling abroad?"

Mr. Buchwald is more or less on vacation. This is one of his classics. Occasionally, however, he will unbind and provide something new during his vacation—his Saturday column, he insists, will be all new.

## They Haven't Collected The Garbage in 24 Years

By Andrew H. Malcolm

JASPER, Ind. (NYT)—"Let's get it straight right now," the former mayor said, "there are flies in Jasper."

There was, for instance, one reported fly sighting recently near the television set in Room 252 of the Holiday Inn. And Melvin Bauer said he saw one by the courthouse the other day.

But when the Veterans of Foreign Wars held its summer picnic at the park some days ago, not one fly landed on the potato salad, normally a fly favorite. Down at the softball field Stan Rude said a hot dog with ketchup, but no flies. And when 9-year-old Wayne Eckerlin spilled the goods at his sidewalk lemonade stand on 14th Street, not one of the little black insects flew in for a taste.

The reason is simple: There is nothing left for the flies to eat here. Twenty-four years ago, Jasper became the first city in southwestern Indiana—indeed in the world—to outlaw garbage. Jasper accomplished this superlativity feat with City Ordinance No. 856, which also forced each house to install a garbage disposal unit in the kitchen sink.

"Our present system of handling garbage is one of the most wonderful things that has ever happened to Jasper," said one long-time resident. And during these hot, muggy summer days here no one, except maybe a few hungry rats and flies, would dispute that.

Jasper's Great Garbage Saga started during a dry spell in the late 1940s when residents of several towns down the Potomac River realized that the waterway was largely raw sewage from Jasper. The state ordered Jasper to build a sewage treatment plant. Meanwhile, Jasper, like hundreds of Corn Belt communities, had for decades paid local farmers to haul their town's garbage away and feed it to hogs. Just as construction began on the sewage plant, however, an epidemic of cholera swept through the hog pens. The disease was traced to Jasper's garbage. So the farmers demanded more money to cover their losses.

Herbert Thyen, who keeps a statue of The Thinker near his desk and has recently been elected Jasper's mayor. And he got to thinking. "I've always considered myself an original thinker," he said. "You know, necessity is the mother of invention." After much deliberation, debate and lobbying, Mr. Thyen persuaded Jasper to route its garbage through the sewers. This saved money, improved sanitation and solved the farmer problem, too.

It was also a garbage disposal salesman's dream come true. Representatives of 13 manufacturers descended on this old German community in southwestern Indiana. The \$75 machines were installed under kitchen sinks, and on Aug. 1, 1950, a day long since forgotten here, garbage collection was forever suspended. Garbage men, now called trash men, still circulate through the quiet neighborhoods of Jasper, which has a population of 11,047, each week. But they pick up only dry rubbish—cans, bottles, papers and the like.

If someone tries to sneak some coffee grounds or chicken bones under the bottles, they will soon find a red tag on their trash can. It declares: "NOTICE: Your Trash Was Not Taken to the City Dump Today Because It Has Cans and Garbage Mixed. City of Jasper."

Mary Lou Kelley over on East 26th Street got one of the



City of Jasper's brief, pointed reminder attached to trash can of a careless resident.

deared red tag not long ago. "I admit I put some corn shucks in the trash," she said.

For most citizens of Jasper, one of the few towns where the courthouse clock still works, the subject of garbage has drifted into the dim past along with silent movies, crystal radios, the town's founding in 1830, August Pflaffin, a pioneer, and, of course, Jasper's famous bank robbery of March 10, 1930, when three men in a "high-powered Lincoln coupe" terrified Mary Stentenberg at the German-American Bank and escaped with \$2,456. "The loss was fully insured," a town history recalls. "but it was a thrilling experience."

Even as Jasper's historic garbage anniversary approached in July, few people took note. The Dubois County Daily Herald instead gave prominent display to Alvin Schepers's five-pound cauliflower and the county fair schedule, which includes a horseshoe-pitching contest and judging for the best rabbit, dairy goat and swine carcass. Through the years, however, Jasper has been followed into the annals of garbage-free history by some 60-odd communities such as Placencia, Calif., Mount Dora, Fla., and Herrin, Ill., where the garbage disposal drive was celebrated with a lengthy parade that included dogs, signs and circling airplanes littering the streets with pamphlets urging the citizens to clean up.

## PEOPLE: TV-Tube Inventor Likes Off Button Best

Celebrating his 85th birthday Tuesday, Vladimir Zworykin, who invented the TV tube, a half century ago, indicated that the best of a television set he now likes best is the "off" switch. "When broadcasting began to develop," he said in Los Angeles, "I hoped TV would be used for educational purposes, especially so that different cultures could learn to understand each other. Instead, most of the time when I turn on the TV—bang, bang, bang," Zworykin, who was working for Westinghouse at the time, demonstrated a crude TV camera and pictures tube in 1923. "When the head of Westinghouse saw the first TV," he said, he ordered "put that guy to work on something more useful." Zworykin, who was born in Russia, took his new-fangled device to RCA for development—he is still an RCA consultant.

On Wednesday night Chi Premier Chen En-lai appeared the first time in public since heart attack almost two months ago. The 76-year-old Premier was among members of the PRC bureau at a reception celebrating Army Day in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

Francis Cardinal Martini, archbishop of Paris and president of the French Bishops' Conference, was hospitalized Wednesday after an automobile accident. St. Flour, France. He was driving when he skidded and off the road.

Angela Hernandez, 26, may win her fight to become a matador in Spain. More than 100 top matadors, managers, impresarios and bull breeders have signed a petition saying that she should be allowed to kill bulls and that women bullfighters are necessary. Her suit, filed in the Spanish court, says Mrs. Hernandez. Although a labor court had ruled in her favor some time ago, a law dating from the Spanish civil war allows women to fight bulls only from horseback, Portuguese style. Her two previous announced fights in Spain were suspended by police at the last minute. But she has fought several times in Latin America.

Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik of Denmark have bought a chateau near Lunz, in the Lake River valley. The property once belonged to an 18th-century poet, Lefranc de Pompignan. It's about 10 kilometers from the home of Prince Henrik's family.

Two Soviet chess grandmasters, Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi, will begin a match in Moscow on Sept. 16 to determine which of them will face world champion Bobby Fischer in June 1975. If Fischer declines to play in 1975, winner of the Karpov-Korchnoi duel will fall heir to his title.

STOLAN: \$8,000 in value from the Los Angeles home of actress Candice Bergen. The plane then hit the nearby house of Herbert Hirschman, the counsel-general for the Coast, taking \$50,000 in damage.

Lawyer Ray Sandstrom has his mind about wearing a t-curt (People, July 31). He is ed up before Circuit Court Judge Daniel Smith Tuesday to "prop" the case. He says he doesn't "pay \$500 every time I go to court." But he has no intention of wearing ties before judges and still plans to go against him.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES AUGUST 1st  
POLAND: BUCAR, NEWBLO  
LITHUANIA: BUCAR, NEWBLO  
LATVIA: BUCAR, NEWBLO  
ESTONIA: BUCAR, NEWBLO

MESSAGES JULY 31st  
LITHUANIA: BUCAR, NEWBLO  
LATVIA: BUCAR, NEWBLO  
ESTONIA: BUCAR, NEWBLO

The above are coded messages from the U.S. State Department to the U.S. State Department in Europe. Information will be sent to an address in the U.S. State Department in Europe. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEAR FRIENDS: I am happy to announce that I have been elected to the position of President of the American Association of University Professors. I am honored and proud to serve the association and its members. I will continue to work for the advancement of higher education and the rights of faculty members.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

Large reward for information to whereabouts of following persons and 200-day citation now being offered by the U.S. State Department. For more information, contact the U.S. State Department in Europe. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

## AUTOMOBILES

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

SCIENTIST MUST SELL PEUGEOT 194, 1971. Excellent condition. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

## LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.

The International Herald Tribune. Tel: 211-1111, Tel: 7000.